THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

Vol. LXIV No 12—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1925.

Always Buy "SALADA" in GREEN TEA

H669

The little leaves and tips from high mountain tea gardens, that are used in SALADA are much finer in flavor than any Gunpowder or Japan. Try it.

HARDWOOD - FLOORING !

Seaman-Kent Hardwood Flooring—Floors Re-surfaced and Finished.

ARTHUR A. SILLS,
Coleman Street, BELLEVILLE

Use Satin Finish

HARDWOOD - FLOORING

and save the expense of scraping. It's finished before it is laid.

For estimates, etc., ask
PICTON WOODWORKING CO.
45-tf Picton.

Drs. Mullaley and Mullaley

CHIROPRACTORS

Electric and Light Therapy.
Centre St. (north of Bridge St.)
Hours: 10 a.m.-8 p.m.
Consultation free. Phone 301.

KILN DRIED WOOD FOR KINDLING

As the GIBBARD FURNITURE SHOPS have changed their boilers they now have wood in short lengths, suitable for stoves or fire places, for sale. Excellent value—$4.00 per load. Leave your order at their office or phone them.
GIBBARD FURNITURE SHOPS
9-d Limited.

DOXSEE & CO.

Millinery

You can save money by buying a Hat now, as we must sacrifice the balance of our winter stock.

PRICES NO OBJECT TO CLEAR

Chamoisette Gloves in Mode and Grey shades. Regular price, $1.50.

To Clear $1.00.

NECKWEAR

Peter Pan Collars, all the newest shades in plain, checked and plaid linen, including Windsor and String Ties to match.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

Mid-Winter Sale!
Ends Feb. 20th

FREE HATS
with Ordered Suits.

FREE CAPS
with Ready-to-Wear Suits Men or Boys.

W.W.ADAMS
Men's and Boys' Wear
Newburgh, - Ont.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

Are now able to supply any or all of your wants along the Baby Chic Line. We will sell you day old chix, hatch your eggs or sell you an Incubator and Brooder. We are already turning eggs into chickens, and as prices are down, both for hatching and machines, leave your orders early so that you will not be disappointed.

We have a full line of Buckeye Incubators and parts, and Buckeye and Royal Brooders, also a good stock of chic feeds, water founts, feed troughs, etc., so come and give us a chance to please you.

We also want your hens and chickens and will buy them any day and give you an A-1 deal. Come in and see our plant and let us talk things over.
Phone 105.

2 blocks south of Post Office.
12b

NEWSPAPERS WANTED—Good newspapers. Apply to GIBBARD FURNITURE CO. 11-b

MAID WANTED—At once for general housework. Apply to MRS. J.-B. ALLISON, East St.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn Bull, Grimm's Alfalfa Seed. Apply MARK HAWLEY, R. R. 7. 9-cp

HOUSE TO RENT—Desirable brick house on West street, near Dundas street. Apply to MRS. JOHN LOWRY.

FOR SALE—One second-hand square piano, extra good condition. A real bargain. Apply to SPENCER & SON. 23

WANTED—At once, Alsike seed in quantities. Highest market price paid. Bring in a sample. GEO. E. WINTER, Dundas St.

MAN WANTED—To work on farm. Will pay $420.00 per year and board and washing. Apply to JOHN CRAVEN, Bath, R. R. 2. 11-ap

FOR SALE—Dayton Computing Scale, 24 lb. capacity, good as new. Low price for quick sale. Apply W. McMASTER, John street, Napanee.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Good position for capable young man or boy with some Collegiate training. Apply to the Belleville Creamery, Napanee. 12-a

FOR SALE—17-ft. Motor Boat, in good running order. Just right size for camp and fishing. Speed, 2 to 8 miles per hour. Apply E. L. BEDORE. 32-tf

FOR SALE—Baby Grand Gramophone, splendid tone, polished walnut cabinet, Queen Anne design, with 50 records. $100.00 cash. Apply KNIGHT'S DRUG STORE. 9-cp

LOST—Near Gretna, a black and light tan hound, four white feet, answers to the name of "Kelly." Will finder notify A. W. JOYCE, East Main street, Descronto. 12-a

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. J. GILLHAM, Register, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE—Anglican Rectory near Selby and about five acres of land. New barn. Apply to WM. BALLANCE, Sr., Selby, Phone 25 ring 3-2, or JOHN WILSON, Napanee, Phone 26. 12-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Residence and two lots on Dundas street. Ten acre and building with sixty horse power boiler, engine and shafting on West street. MRS. MIDMER, Millhaven.

WANTED—A dependable salesman for our Trees and Shrubs. Free equipment, liberal pay. Applicant must be a hustler and absolutely honest. WELLAND NURSERY CO., Welland, Ont. 10-d

FOR SALE—Good frame building formerly used as a blacksmith and woodworking shop, on the south side of Bridge St., Napanee. Building to be moved off of property by purchaser. Apply to A. O. SINE, Belleville, R. R. 6, or this office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—100 acres of splendid soil adjoining the village of Bath. About 75 acres under cultivation, and the balance in pasture. Two good wells at the buildings, also a never failing spring in pasture. Good house and large barn. In-coming purchaser or tenant may have possession March 1st. Apply to RALPH E. SEXSMITH, Bath, Ont. 9-tf

'AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

If you want the best services and prices, get in touch with an experienced auctioneer. Apply terms apply to L. S. Weaver, Stirling, Phone 81 r 1-3, or L. F. Bogart, Carson Block, Napanee, Phone 372, House 240. 52-tf

NOTICE

Last week the Napanee Marble and Granite Works received a carload of forty-five ton of silver grey granite, which is of the best quality. Anyon e considering erecting a monument in the spring or summer would do well to place their order now, as we intend to manufacture through the winter months.

WM. HOWITT.

Wood-cutting Supplies !

Axes, Crosscut Saws and Splitting Wedges.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

NAPANEE 6; POINT ANNE 5

Napanee climbed right back into the running when they defeated Point Anne in Point Anne on Friday night, to the tune of 6-5. It required 30 minutes of overtime to decide the winner in one of the hardest fought games that has been played in the Bay of Quinte League in three years.

Friday was the thirteenth day of the month, but that failed to frighten the Napanee squad and they surely did chase the "jinks" away. And this victory, although it doesn't put them on top of the heap, they are still in a commanding position with one victory and one defeat, and the locals feel confident that they can defeat Kingston Irishmen in Kingston and Point Anne here. These next two games will go a long way in deciding the winner of the second half.

Point Anne plays Napanee in Napanee next Friday night, Feb. 27th and it should be a real game. In the last two games with Point Anne, each has gone into overtime, Point Anne getting the verdict in ten minutes of extra play, and Napanee Friday night's game after 30 minutes of extra time.

Friday night's game was one that will be long remembered by the hand-full of faithful supporters, who saw Napanee win the team. They were not very sanguine of the chances of their team, they thought it would be a real close, but they did not look for a victory, and when Hudgins shot from away out and scored in the third overtime period, the supporters realized that the break arrived and it was only a matter of time until the final bell.

Neither team was able to score in the first period, which was fast from the drop of the puck. The checking was close on both sides, and although there was some nice work, they could not break through the defence. Point Anne were the first to score, shortly after the second period opened, Burnett doing the trick, when he split the defense and sailed right on top of Campney. L. Goyer made it one-all two on shortly after on a nice shot from the wing. Napanee then started to work as a good organization, brought the puck into Point Anne's territory, where Merrill scored from close in. McNeill evened the count on a shot from right wing. He worked well in and when about opposite the goal let a hard one sail, landed in the net and Point Anne disputed, claiming that it went in from the side. The goal committee ruled the same, but the goal judge was changed. "Bo" was playing a wonderful game and was right over. He made some beautiful rushes and was a very dangerous man every time he started. Merrill put Napanee in the lead, but it was short-lived, when Brant beat the defense and evened the count.

In the third period both teams scored one goal. Napanee got theirs shortly after the period commenced and held this advantage until near the close, when L. Goyer, on a nice piece of combination work got through and beat Campney to even the count. Both teams displayed their best stuff during the period, Napanee trying to hold to their one goal lead, while Point Anne tried everything they had to equalize.

In the first overtime period, Point Anne took the lead when Narach crashed in front of Napanee's defense and let fly about twenty feet out. It tallied and this gave the crowd enough to win the game. There was only ten seconds left when McNeill scored and evened it up again. There was no scoring in the second overtime period, and it was necessary to play the third period of extra play. Hudgins scored the winning goal on a long shot from about centre ice, which hit in front of Hololand and slid into the net. It looked like a "two dollars" and Napanee played a defensive game to hold their advantage. Point Anne kept up the ice and made the Point Anne players work it back. Point Anne peppered the shots at Campney and he stopped them from all angles, and there was a great relief when they heard the final bell.

Mr. Leo Barrett, of Belleville, handled the game and gave entire satisfaction. He kept the ice clean and handed out the penalties when necessary. Following is the line-up:

Napanee—Goal, Campney; defense, Hudgins and Naphin; centre, Merrill; wings, Johnston and Huffman; subs., McNeill and Bentley.

Point Anne—Goal, Boland; defense, Tompkins and Goyer; centre, Brant; wings, Hunter and L. Goyer; subs., Green and Maracle.

Fred Huffman and "Bo" McNeill, who have been subbing in all the games have "arrived" at last and both were going great in Point Anne. Huffman should have had a goal. He was right through a couple of times, but had hard luck in the last one.

Harry Campney, who displayed his wares in goal, is a "bird," and he made some wonderful stops. Twice he saved almost sure goal after the puck carrier had broken through and made goalie to beat. Naphin was used on the defense and he showed up well and played the entire ninety minutes. Johnston and Merrill turned in very useful games and were very effective.

Say, Jack, where are you going Friday night?

Well there are several things going on, but I'm going to this here hockey game in the Arena. They say it's going to be some game, and I don't like to miss any of the good things.

The management of the local team received word on Saturday that Kingston Irishmen and Napanee would play in Kingston on

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LENNOX FAIR

The annual meeting of the Lennox Fair was held in the Council Chambers, January 15th, Hiram Shannon, President, in the chair. The meeting was well attended.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Robinson, read the financial statement, showing a successful Fair for 1924, weather conditions considered.

It was voted unanimously that we hold a Field Crop Competition. Farmers should make more entries in this competition as there is $75.00 paid out in prizes and there is no trouble for the competitors, as a Departmental Judge visits each farm and judges the crop.

Mr. Rockwell Parks was elected President for 1925. Mr. Menzo Grooms 1st Vice-President, and Roy Armstrong 2nd Vice-President.

The following directors were elected: G. W. Gibbard, W. H. Hoyle, E. J. Roy, Geo. Switzer, E. B. Sills, W. Johnston, J. Langland, C. W. Hambly, Ed. Kaylor, C. A. Walters, T. B. Wallace, W. J. Schryer, Frank Smith, W. R. Hunter, R. Merritt, Arthur Rooks, H. Shannon, F. H. Henderson, Miss Card, Russell Long, M. P. Graham.

J. W. Robinson was re-elected Treasurer and J. L. Boyes, Secretary.

Hon. Directors—E. J. Sexsmith, M.P., Dr. G. W. Morden, H. Daly, W. S. Herrington, J. G. Daly.

Hon. Lady Directors—Mrs. Geo. Switzer, Mrs. F. H. Henderson, Mrs. H. Shannon, Mrs. W. A. Daly, Mrs. Dr. Galbraith, Mrs. J. L. Boyes, Mrs. C. I. Maybee, Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Miss F. Johnston, Miss Diana Miller and Miss Edna Ashley.

The dates selected for this year's Fair was Sept. 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th., but is was found that Kingston, Renfrew, Oshawa and Peterboro were using the same dates and it was finally decided by the Fair management to change Napanee dates to August 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th. In the change of dates the Fair is assured of a good Midway, as Brockville Fair is the week before and the Midway comes from there to Napanee.

The Fair management consider this year's dates preferable to September for the reason that the last six years Fairs at Napanee have either had rainy or cold weather four years out of the six. The change of dates will give warmer weather for the night performances, which is considered necessary to have a successful Fair, and many of Lennox farmers are anxious to exhibit stock both at Napanee and Kingston.

The Happyland Midway has been contracted for this year's Fair and with the valuable assistance of the Directors and many Exhibitors of the County, this year's Fair should be better than ever.

Last year about $2600.00 was paid out in prizes, the prizes for 1925 being $482.00; Cattle $577.00; Sheep $241.00; Swine $118.00; Poultry $374.50; Dairy Products $78.65; Grain and Seeds $71.65; Roots and Vegetables $86.70; Fruits and Flowers $71.50; Fine Arts $76.50; Ladies' Work $83.00; Boys' and Girl's Exhibit $159.00.

The fees for membership in 1924 was $682.00, which was much larger than any year since the Fair opened in 1919. Last year's Fair was pronounced one of the best in this section and the management feel very much encouraged.

Remember the dates, August 25th, 26th, 27 and 28th, and help boost this year's Fair.

STELLA.

Another very old and respected resident of the Island passed away on Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, the person of Mrs. James Montgomery, aged ninety-eight years. The late Mrs. Montgomery had only been ill but a short time. For her advanced age she was very bright and knew nearly everyone that came to the house and could talk about past and present events with accuracy. Deceased is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Russell, New York; Mrs. J. Murray, Syracuse, N.Y.; Mrs. J. Bedford, Mrs. John Taylor, Amherst Island, and three sons, James, Kingston; William and John of the Island. The funeral was held on Sunday at 1 p.m., to Glenwood vault and was conducted by the Rev. R. J. Fry.

The band in this section of the Island held a dance in Victoria Hall, on Friday evening last. It was a decided success. Music was provided by Fox and the Limestone Serenaders.

A great deal of grinding is being done by the farmers at R. Rickey's, Millhaven.

H. Johnston, Minnesota, at G. Bedford's; T. Beggs, Cardinal, at G. Begg's; Edwin Patterson, Montreal, at H. S. Patterson's.

D. Carney's little boy got badly hurt during a runaway by a horse one day last week.

Mrs. T. J. Boone, Kingston, at C. Tugwell's.

Wednesday night of this week, Feb. 18th. Already quite a number of fans have made their plans to accompany the team to Kingston. They play in the new artificial plant and it is considered one of the finest rinks in the eastern part of the Province.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fitting up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

RESCUE OF COLLINS ENDS IN FAILURE

MAY AMPUTATE LEGS TO RELEASE BODY.

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Cave City, Ky., Feb. 16.—The long struggle is ended. Mother Earth, after clinging grimly in life and in death to Floyd Collins for more than 17 days, finally surrendered at 2.45 o'clock this afternoon, and, without warning, opened a tiny hole between a rescue shaft and the natural tomb of the cave explorer.

Peering down this tiny fissure into Sand Cave, the brave workers who had waged an unequal combat with the natural forces of the earth saw that what they had fought so hard for had been lost.

Collins was dead.

WILL RECLAIM BODY.

But they will reclaim his body, only a pitiful shell of all the rugged hills he roamed as a youth and explored as a man.

"Thank God, they've found him!" was Lee Collins's single statement after his son had been found.

A terse statement, signed by the three men who had led scores of others in the long fight, told of the rescue and paid tribute to their assistants.

After describing the break through the roof of Sand Cave and the preliminary investigation of it by Albert Marshall, the statement said:

"His pale little partner, Ed Brenner, of Cincinnati, whose work has been very conspicuous and of untold value by reason of his small stature and great strength and iron nerve, went through the opening in this hazardous pit, and with a light closely examined the face and position of the man, who, we understand, is Floyd Collins, and called up to Mr. Carmichael, five feet above him, that the man was cold and apparently dead."

PINIONED BY BOULDER.

Collins was found firmly pinioned by a boulder which fell on his foot as he was scrutinizing from the cave 24 hours after the accident. Friends and neighbors rushed to his aid, and time after time rescue parties went into the narrow, crooked passage and wormed their way along its slimy course to where the man was imprisoned. Their efforts to get him out were unavailing, and others from the outside came in.

Miners from the near-by coalfields and from the asphalt mines of the Kentucky Rock Asphalt Company at Kyrock, Ky., flocked to the rescue. Newspapermen assigned to the cave to "cover" the story made light of regulations as part of their endeavors and turned all their first attention to the human man.

Governor W. J. Fields sent Mr. Posey to the scene as his personal representative. State troops followed, a little detail of them at first, and then General Denhardt, commander of the 75th Infantry Brigade, was ordered to take supreme command of the situation. The reserves of the State were thrown behind the rescue efforts.

Dr. D. W. Funkhouser of the University of Kentucky came in from the State's geologic staff. Mr. Carmichael, General Superintendent of the plant at Kyrock, who had come here as an individual, joined forces with the State, and was put in charge of the rescue operations.

TRAPPED ON JAN. 30.

Floyd Collins was trapped in Sand Cave at 10 o'clock Friday morning, Jan. 30, by the fall of a boulder as he was exploring the tunnel of an old cavern, the front part of which had collapsed years ago, forming the vestibule which leads into the limestone ledge in which the mouth of Sand Cave is located.

Some time Wednesday night, Feb. 4, he was fed the last time. Early the next day a rescue party heard his cries from behind the cave-in for the last time. His plight remained undiscovered for 24 hours, when on Saturday, Jan. 31, Jewell Estis, a neighbor boy, penetrated Sand Cave far enough to hear his cries for help.

Then began the long down which Collins had crawled in search of a new cavern was about 125 feet from the surface to the spot where Collins lay.

Floyd Collins's legs will be amputated just above his ankle in order to expedite his delivery from Sand Cave, if officials in charge of the rescue work decide further lateral operations are too dangerous to workmen who have already risked their lives to secure the cave man's release.

Subways of Knowledge.

The following definitions taken from school examination papers are examples of those school mistakes where one can see traces of the right idea without definite form in the writer's brain:

"The base of a triangle is the side which we don't talk about."

"The subjunctive mood is used in a doubtful manner."

"Rapids are pieces of water which run with great force down the middle of rivers."

"Excommunication means that no one is to speak to some one."—Christian Register.

A Poor Place.

"And you say you almost starved to death in your last position?" said the kind housewife. "What position was it?"

"I was treasurer of a poets' union, mum," replied the dusty wayfarer, with a deep sigh.—Exchange.

Ice !

Ice saws and ice tongs.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
Feb. 16th, 1925.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor E. Ming presiding.

Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors Roe, Dunbar, Simpson, Snyder and Wright.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

A communication was read from the Board of Commerce, enclosing check for $57.25, one-half cost of electric decorations during Christmas season.

Referred to Reeve Graham.

On motion an account from the Hydro Electric Commission of $114.49 was ordered paid.

A communication from the Firemen's Association of Ontario, Merriton, was read and referred to the Clerk to secure further information.

A communication was read from H. L. Martin, Hamilton, in reference to supply brooms for street cleaning purposes.

Referred to Streets Committee.

The following communication was read from The Public Trustee, Osgood Hall, Toronto:

Town Treasurer:

Dear Sir,—We have to-day received from the Board of Licensee Commissioners of Ontario, a copy of an Order-in-Council approved by Lieut.-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, remitting a fine of $200.00 imposed on Maxwell McDonald and we understand that you have received a copy of this order.

Provision is made for the amount of the fine to be remitted to the Public Trustee, who is Statutory Committee of the estate of Maxwell McDonald and we shall accordingly be pleased to receive your check therefor in due course.

Referred to Town Solicitor to deal with.

Reeve Graham reported that the Standard Paving Co. intended to place their equipment here some time early in May and expect that portion of Dundas street which is not according to contract.

Moved by Coun. Roy, seconded by Reeve Graham, that the Fire, Water and Light Committee be empowered to procure prices of a road or a motor truck for the Fire Department. Carried.

The Market and Police reported that Mr. Alexander Madden, in charge of markets for January, collected $54.60 and returned that amount to the Treasurer, less $27.00 for his services at $1.00 per day.

Report adopted.

Moved by Coun. MacGregor, seconded by Coun. Howitt, that the Police and Market Committee draft rules and regulations governing the officers in their department.

By-Law fixing the assessment of the Farmers' Dairy Co., was given its third reading, signed, sealed, numbered and finally passed.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

R. H. Vanalstine	$ 20 00
Alfred S. Wilson	19 65
Wilfred S. Wilson	15 25
F. L. Hooper	4 10
W. Ferguson	3 50
Thompson Bros	6 00
Thompson Bros	4 61
The Times	3 35
A. S. Kimmerly	8 40
Denison Bros	13 21
Chas. Stevens	54 00
P. Gilchrist	54 00
P. Vine	2 30
Davis & Coates	8 00
J. Bates & Son	7 15
A. E. Paul	9 00
C. N. Railway	5 00
H. H. Vanalstine	5 00
Dr. Willoughby	5 00
Dr. Wilson	5 00

The following accounts were referred: Hydro Electric Commission $1.00 Telephone accounts, to the Clerk; Davy & Allison, $2.32, Town Property Committee.

On motion the council will make an effort to secure photographs of all the Mayors since Napanee was incorporated as a town, and when properly framed, have them hung on the walls of the Council Chamber. This work was left in the hands of the Town Clerk.

Saved the Admission Money.

Ruth came home from the first visit to Sunday school, carrying a small sack of candy.

"Why, Ruth, where did you get the candy?" asked the family, who had gathered to hear her experiences.

Ruth looked up in surprise.

"I bought it with the nickel you gave me," she said. "The minister met me at the door and got me in for nothing."—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Matter of Policy.

"Honesty is the best policy," mused the business man.

"I've often heard of that company," began the insurance man, who had been sparring for an opening, "but, now, I've got a policy here"—But his victim had fled.—Buffalo Express.

Strategical Blunder.

"Pa, what is it they call a strategical error?"

"That's the kind of error your ma ther makes, my boy, when your mother is giving a party and he forgets to enter the house by the back door."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The man who waits for opportunity, and when he sees it takes it, is not so good a man as he who does not wait, but makes it.

MERCHANTS GET PART OF PROCEEDS OF $100,000 POULTRY SALE

"Turkey Day" has become an institution in Napanee, Ont. Organized six or seven years ago through the efforts of the local business men, it has become a day as important in the life of Napanee, as the fourth of July to the citizens of the United States or the twelfth of the same month to Toronto.

"Turkey Day" of a few years ago has developed into the present "Poultry Fair," extending over two days. It is not a fair where the farmers of the surrounding country bring in their turkeys and other fowl to be judged; rather it is a sale time during which upwards of $100,000 change hands in two days to the benefit of the poultry producers of the district and merchants of Napanee. It is the one big day of the year when Napanee attracts farmers from points to some of the larger places such as Kingston and Belleville. Last year the sale was not as large as usual on account of the drought, being a rather poor year for turkeys in the district.

MERCHANTS WORKING TOGETHER.

Napanee has a Chamber of Commerce consisting chiefly of the merchants and bankers. These men believe in community work and everything is done to encourage trade to the town in several ways, among which is their Poultry Fair. It is held each year, during the month of November. It brings poultry buyers from all over Canada and the United States, and the importance of the day is evident by the amount of money that flows from buyer to farmer.

Merchants find that a great deal of the money ebbs its way into their stores. Much of it comes in during the poultry fair and the balance is usually left on deposit in Napanee banks, passing thus from farmer to buyer, there. Not only is this a good boost for the banks, but a good deal of the money eventually comes back to the merchants later.

BUYERS NOTIFIED BY LETTER.

Napanee Poultry Fair is not the outcome of a bit or miss scheme. It was well thought out and the Chamber of Commerce as well as the Town Council make sure the real buyers and sellers get together.

The fair is advertised in local papers. It is not necessary to mention much more than the dates, as poultry buyers are familiar with the nature of the turkey get-together movement. Similar movements are mentioned in the papers in the surrounding cities and towns such as Kingston, Belleville, Deseronto, Picton, etc. The Board of Commerce sets the date of the sale, then the secretary notifies the big buyers and farmers in the district. Cities and other centres in both Canada and the United States.

POULTRY HAS BEEN IMPROVED

Care has been taken to see that the farmers have been given instructions by government men and others sent out for the purpose, as to the proper method of feeding poultry that is always brought in nicely dressed—not, of course, drawn or ready for the table. The buyers want good birds and are prepared to pay a premium for them. This has resulted in a considerable improvement in the quality of the poultry each year.

Representatives of the buyers pay by cheque through the local banks. Provision is made for this as soon as they arrive in town. This is what helps to make the two days excellent from a business standpoint. Usually the women on the farm "own the poultry" and they are the ones who get the money. They do the bulk of the buying, and because it is their money retail trade benefits accordingly.

During Poultry Days the crowds on the streets are so thick it is almost impossible to get through. A merchant told Dry Goods Review of seeing a farmer drive his automobile along the sidewalk past his store in order to get clear of the crowd.

Alex. Ramsay, mayor of Napanee last year and a member of the Chamber as well as being a farmer, remarked to dates that the Poultry Fair is the largest in Canada, and is only exceeded by one on the continent. This fair is the direct development of the work of the Chamber of Commerce, which is really the merchants, bankers and other public spirited men of the town. There is the regular Fall Fair in Napanee. In September last an Old Boys' reunion was organized and the Chamber has a good deal of work planned for the future. It is a splendid example of what the community spirit can do, even in the smaller towns in Canada.

The above article appeared in the Spring number of the Dry Goods Review, together with several illustrations taken during turkey days.

Picture Framing.

We are now ready to frame your pictures in best style, at our new Picture Framing Rooms **over Madole's Hardware Store.** All new mouldings, best machinery obtainable, 25 years practical experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don't mistake the place.

A. E. PAUL.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

PARLIAMENT CALLED TO ACTION

By J. RUSSELL FORSTER.

Parliament is the nation's tribunal, but unlike our courts that render decisions, it possesses the power of action needful in the proper execution of its decrees.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament was more than the rigid compliance with traditional formality. It was a business speech which set forth in concise language the problems of the federal administration that call for immediate consideration in the interests of the country. In a word, it dealt with trade, colonization, the control of transportation rates and Senate Reform. It marked the King administration as being alive to the needs of the business life of the country, and determined to stimulate industry and production by removing, as far as possible, the obstacles in trade, particularly our export trade, which has since the close of the war been subject to exorbitant transportation charges that seriously reduced the profits in our manufacturing and agricultural industries.

Right Hon. MacKenzie King, the Liberal Premier, has always had the supreme facility of placing his finger on the very crux of a problem, and his amazing knowledge of all economic matters is an assurance to the business and manufacturing interests that when he announces a definite course of action, it is the right and only course to pursue.

EXPLOITING CANADA.

The development of trade has been the subject of prolonged study and exhaustive investigation since the present government assumed office. Each year has seen increases in the volume of business, but the toll exacted by the Atlantic Shipping combine has cut seriously into the profits of Canadian producers, running into many millions of dollars annually. T. B. Preston, Royal Commissioner, who has just handed in his report to the government, states that the shipping combine increased its freight and passenger rates 700 per cent. over the pre-war rates.

During 1924 our exports to European ports were as follows: Great Britain, $385,335,674, of which animal $35,270,902; represented agricultural products, $6,230,... $15,773,424; France, $14,667,... Germany, $17,765,... $599; Italy, $9,344,370; Netherlands, $8,296,239; Norway, $4,... $94,267; Roumania, $... Sweden, $3,684,434; Switzerland, $1,706,286; Australia, $16,052,... $211; South Africa, $9,245,427; Hong Kong, $3,505,070; New Zealand, $13,458,541; China, $15,233,307; Japan, $26,635,102. Other foreign countries $19,928,... 978. Our total imports during the same period were $833,645,... 913, of which the British Empire contributed $191,836,739, the United States $549,939,913, and other foreign countries $101,... 867,261.

It is thus seen that our waterbourne trade, unprotected by federal legislation supported by drastic action in the form of the subsidy proposed, offers an easy prey to the companies engaged in trans-Atlantic service.

STEAL FARMERS' PROFITS.

While the retail selling prices of articles imported are increased by the Atlantic tolls thus increasing the cost of what we have to buy, the Canadian manufacturers and farmers who produce the bulk of the volume of our export trade, are hit the hardest. The profits that our farmers should receive from the sale of bacon, butter and cheese go into the pockets of the Shipping Combine, and the producers of bacon, butter and cheese in Denmark and other European counties are able to under-sell us and still make larger profits. It is only through the action of the King government that any measure of relief can be obtained.

For eight months of the year our dairy produce is a glut on the local markets, and being of a perishable nature is beyond the control of the producer. The exporters name their prices after deducting the shipping charges from the selling price in Europe. It is thus seen that our farmers are losing millions of dollars annually. Last year the cheese and butter exported to Europe was valued at $28,839,162, and the loss of one cent per pound represents $1,332,162.00.

Apply the same analysis to all farm produce exported and the result is appalling. Last fall the freight rates on shipments of cattle to Britain were advanced $4.00 a head making the tidy sum of $872,208 on a year's shipment valued at $12,076,098, or about 15 per cent. increase. The rate on cattle is now said to be $22.50 per head. One shipment of 1,160 last fall cost $26,100, over $25,440.00 in freight charges. Major Curry, manager of the White Star Line, declared that no money was made on the shipment and the vessel was laid up. If this was so, it was only because of failure to find more exporters willing to be ruined by the company, for how could an exporter pay anything like a fair price to the farmers for cattle when the freight cost him $22.50 per head? In the face of this Major Curry has the supreme audacity to ask why the government did not approach some of the companies—that built up its trade?—instead of a new concern."

Mr. Preston states that "every possible avenue has been tried in the last ten or fifteen years to secure favourable consideration from the North Atlantic steamship conference, but all to no necessary relief, so vital to Canadian manufacturers, producers and exporters, cannot be expected from the combine or from the Imperial Shipping Board. Millions of dollars have been paid annually by our exporters in excess of ocean freight charges that would be available but for the control that is exercised by the shipping world by this gigantic combine." Not only is the Canadian business charged higher rates than that of other part of the British Empire, but the combine exercises a discrimination against us in favor of the United States, our great competitor. It has maintained its position by penalizing Canadian shippers by further increases in rates, or by delaying shipments.

THE CANADIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The ordinary citizen asks in some bewilderment how such a state of things could occur when Canada has her own fleet of ships? During the closing years of the war the Union Government placed orders with Canadian shipbuilding firms for 63 steel cargo vessels of different types. They were intended to co-operate with British shipping in supplying the necessities of war as provide in times of peace the means of carrying abroad the products of Canadian farms, forests, mines and factories without which Canada could not hope to take full advantage of the opportunity of expanding her export trade.

Prior to Dec. 31, 1919, 19 vessels had been delivered by the builders. During 1920 the number was increased to 47, and in 1921, 18 more were added, making in all 65 vessels with a total of 389,987 tons, at a cost to the people of $74,500,000. They were placed under the management of a company called the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited. A surplus of $1,004,233 was reported on the operations of those in commission during 1920, but on Dec. 31, 1921, the report showed a deficit of $9,116,144. As a result the Board of Directors proposed selling all but 37 vessels, retaining only the larger and speedier of the fleet.

PHANTOM SHIPS.

The building of these vessels was delayed until it was too late for them to be used during the war, and when the world-wide depression came in 1921, the fleet suffered from the stagnation in business. The government of the day, whether influenced by the North Atlantic Shipping Combine or not, appeared to be unable to utilize the vessels independently for the benefit of Canadian exporters and they became a part of that combine. They were withdrawn from the combine in 1924 when the investigation instituted by the King government disclosed the true state of affairs.

What might have been done with the weapon these ships presented in the hands of the government is evident to anyone for there is no doubt that the late Meighen government, which had full information, could have brought about competition thereby saving millions of dollars to the manufacturers and farmers of Canada. But nothing was done.

KING GOVERNMENT ACTS.

The King government after becoming aware of the facts immediately undertook negotiations with the Peterson Steamship Line for the placing of ten ships on the Atlantic route which, with the twenty cargo vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, gives an aggregate tonnage of 180,000 for service in the government's plan to reduce the Atlantic freight rates.

It is already seen what is likely to happen as a result of government interference on behalf of Canadian trade. The monopoly cannot hold its position. It is stated unofficially that the Canadian pacific Atlantic Line is favorably considering joining the government. It it does there will be a big rate reduction immediately, and the scheme will be a complete success. It is variously estimated that the reduction in ocean freight rates to be effected will be from 12¾ to 25 per cent.

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A New National Habit

Shopping by telephone is rapidly becoming a national habit.

The articles bought over the telephone include:—food of all kinds, groceries, hardware, kitchen utensils, notions, sheets, blankets, pillow-cases, comforters, towels, shades, gloves, underwear, overshoes, slippers, boys' clothing, jerseys, underwear, pyjamas, books, drugs, toilet supplies, etc., etc.

Call up your favorite store and try it. Merchants usually take exceptional care to fill telephone orders satisfactorily.

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SUN LIFE ESTABLISHES GREAT RECORD

The fifty-fourth annual report of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, now being published, once again shows inspiring gains both in resources and in the spread of the Company's operations. Never in Canadian life assurance history has there been anything approaching the magnitude of the figures presented. All previous records of the company, outstanding as they have been, have been greatly overreached. The Sun Life, has been, for years, the leader among life insurance companies in the British Empire doing an ordinary life business; with business in force nearing the million mark, the Company has gained a place high up among the giant companies of the world.

43,671 new policies were issued and paid for during 1924, representing a total of $137,466,584 out of the $165,505,097 actually applied for. This is by far the greatest amount of new business written in one year by a Canadian life assurance company.

In addition, a large block of profitable British and Foreign business has been acquired from a big American company by reassurance, as well as the business of a Colonial company operating in the East. The world-wide organization of the Sun Life easily admits of the absorption of this business to advantage. The policies of a small Canadian company were also assumed.

Policy holders received or had allotted to them profits of $6,-681,652 during 1924.

That the future position of the Company shall be even more solid and secure, the reserves of its ordinary life assurance contracts have been valued at three per cent. while a special annuity reserve of $750,000 has been set up beyond the amount required by the Government standard.

Steady expansion of the field of operation is the continuous story of the past year and several additional division offices have been established in the United States. The great scope of its activities and its recognition as the great international life assurance company enables the Sun Life to afford its policy holders superior service. The Company is steadily building up a higher trade respect for Canada based on appreciation of one of her greatest institutions.

Sun Life policy holders will read the report presented with satisfaction, particularly in view of the increased profits and the liberal scale of profits on participating policies. The prosperity of the country is bound up with that of its institutions and the significance of the amazing progress recorded by the Sun Life of Canada will be reflected in the added confidence of Canadians from coast to coast in the destiny of our country.

Steeples Weakened by Birds.

Birds are blamed for many toppling steeples. They seem to have an especial liking for towers and steeples, and by pecking away the mortar they frequently weaken the entire structure. Some time back a steeplejack was sent for in hot haste by the incumbent of a church in Devonshire, the steeple of which threatened to collapse. Climbing up to investigate, he found the interior of the upper part of the structure swarming with young jackdaws. Descending, he collected a number of pails, which he fastened to the end of long ropes, after which he made a second ascent, and for the next hour or so he was kept busy lowering young jackdaws by pailfuls at a time. Then he set to work and covered with iron gratings the ventilation holes by which the parent birds gained access to the interior of the structure. For this, curiously enough, he was blamed by some of the villagers, on the ground that jackdaws had once saved a neighboring church by giving warning of a smouldering fire that, had it not been discovered in time, would have destroyed the entire edifice.

Fish That Sing.

In Ceylon there is a shellfish, a sort of mussel, which sings!

It can hardly be claimed that it competes with the nightingale, but it produces a long, low, fluty sound, which has a musical quality. Seeing that these bivalves do not possess a throat in any accepted sense of the word, and certainly no vocal cords, this singing sound must be produced by some manipulation of their double shell.

It is possible that increasing dryness does the trick, for the sound only occurs after the tide has been down for a considerable time, leaving the bivalves high and dry on the rocky beach.

There is a fish which hoots, too. The Scottish fisherman calls this fish the buttonman and, when caught by line or net, it makes a noise from the back of its throat when landed. Eels also make a noise when the hook is being removed from their gills. The common and very ugly gurnard of the English coasts grunts loudly when hauled to the surface, a strange croaking noise more like a caw of a crow than the sound a fish seems likly to produce.

Silk Cheapest Form of Clothing.

In Madagascar, silk is the cheapest form of clothing material.

CONTENT IN THEIR ISOLATION

Citizens of Little Republic of Andorra Ask Nothing of the World Save Toleration.

While new republics are engaging attention, a very old one continues living its life in northern Spain and southern France—content to remain comfortably hidden in the Pyrenees. Covering perhaps 100 square miles of fertile valley among the mountains, a census of the republic of Andorra would number no more than 5,000 persons, many of whom make matches; to buy those matches in Andorra a purchasing agent of the Y. M. C. A. journeyed from Paris during the war, and his account of the adventure in the pages of Travel introduces the little republic to the readers of that periodical. Charlemagne, one learns, gave the Andorrans their liberty something over 1,000 years ago, and there they have remained ever since, too small and at the same time too inaccessible, presumably, to have their liberty taken away from them. The republic still stands, arching a mountain stream, on which the ancient Andorrans are believed to have signed their treaty with Charlemagne in 800. A "picturebook country," says the seeker for matches, and enumerates "black mountains with real caverns, ruined towers and bridges, peasants in scarlet and green and tam-o'-shanter caps, driving pack mules and herds of sheep along the mountain roads." A contented little republic, apparently where all that the people ask of the outside world is that it buy their matches and other native products, and otherwise leave them alone.

HARD TO BEAT THAT SYSTEM

Negro Waiter's Method of Securing Tips Apt to Be a Trifle Bewildering to the Uninitiated.

In New Orleans there is a negro waiter who is the acme of polite attention and skill. There really isn't much for one to do but open one's mouth when John is the servitor. The other day a man came in who was sized up by the experienced John as probably a "little close," but the service was fully up to the usual high standard. The bill came to 80 cents and the patron handed over a dollar bill.

John proceeded to present the man with his hat as though it were a coronet, at least, and was in the middle of his second bow of dismissal when the man asked:

"Where's my change?"

"Change, sah? Dar warn't none, sah, 'ceptin' yo' tip—thank you, sah!" John replied with another bow.

"But I hadn't given it to you," the man protested.

"Oh course not, sah!" John responded with still another bow and smile. "Ah wouldn't think oh permittin' you to go to all dat trouble, sah!" and the customer went slowly out, looking a trifle dazed.

When Men Had Appetites.

Eating and drinking competitions were among the joys, of bygone days in England. People were much more hefty feeders in those days than they are to-day. Prizes were awarded at fairs and similar places to the man who could dispose of the greatest amount of food in a given time. A contest of that sort, says the Argonaut, was organized in a Yorkshire town in the north of England. One competitor, a giant collier six feet in height and broad in proportion, succeeded in disposing of a leg of mutton, a plentiful supply of vegetables and a plum pudding washed down with copious draughts of ale. He was unanimously declared the winner and was being triumphantly escorted home when he turned to his admirers and said: "Eh, lads, say, don't say nowt o' this to my old woman, or she won't gie me no dinner!"

Trees Struck by Lightning.

Trees growing in damp soil are more likely to be struck by lightning than those surrounded by dry earth.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Golden Text—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself (Rom. 13:9).

Human government is a sacred thing. Good citizenship includes proper obedience to the Government, and the reason for such obedience is given in this Scripture lesson. Whether or not we are good citizens is no trifling question, therefore. It is not primarily the human government but God Himself, that requires good citizenship. Here are His words:

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God."

Here is the statement in God's own word that every "power" that is every governmental authority, is placed in position by God Himself, and that the lawbreaker is defying, not primarily the man, but God.

The word "ordained" is the Greek verb "tasso," and has the meaning to put in place, to station, to assign, to appoint." It is the word that occurs in Acts 13:48, where was a great ingathering of the Gentiles and we read that "as many as were ordained to eternal life believed." So the human ruler is "ordained of God" to his position of power just as truly as the saved soul is "ordained" to eternal life.

This helps us to realize the sacredness of positions of governmental authority in God's sight. It is interesting, just here, to look back to the first book of the Bible and see where the first establishment of human government. It did not come in the Garden of Eden, with Adam and Eve, nor did it come immediately after their fall in sin. During those early centuries men were responsible to God alone. But after the flood, when God was giving the human race a fresh start through the righteous family of Noah, human government was first ordained in God's words, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed" (Gen. 9:6). It is to be remembered that this law of capital punishment for murder, established by God Himself, was never repealed, in either the Old Testament or the New, and it is well to bear this fact in mind as the question of capital punishment is debated today.

An able Bible commentator has said, concerning the dispensation of human government which was begun through the righteous family of Noah, that a basic positive feature is the institution, for the first time, of human government—the government of man by man. The highest function of government is the judicial taking of life. All other governmental powers are but steps to this one. The law that this basic principle of capital punishment comes into the New Testament lesson under study, the words that the human ruler "beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil."

Two motives for obedience to human government are given even in this lesson: a negative one, to escape punishment ("not only for wrath"), and a positive one, in order to do God's will ("but also for conscience's sake"). We are to be good citizens because it is dangerous not to be, and it pleases God that we should be. It is popular in these days to say that men can never be induced to do right from motives of fear, but we find that the Bible constantly recognizes fear as a healthy and legitimate incentive, even to the acceptance of salvation in order to escape eternal punishment.

A good citizen pays his taxes, we are also told in this lesson (verse 6), and therefore is not a tax dodger. The tax collector's are called "God's minister's, attending continually upon this very thing." Could a taxing it would be if there were more reverential respect for human government today?

Then the lesson lifts us to the very heights of God Himself, as the rock foundation for good citizenship, as we read that we are to "owe no man anything, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law." The most law-abiding citizen is the one who loves as God loves.

This is Scripturally proved by quotations from several of the Commandments, bearing on duties of our neighbors, and all based on love, and then the law of good citizenship is summed up in the words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

It is a compliment to any man to say of him, "He is a good citizen." But it is a higher tribute still when God calls a man a good citizen. And God's own Word tells us, in this lesson, the conditions of good citizenship in the sight of Heaven. There is, after all, but one all-sufficient condition, and it is given in the closing verse of the lesson: "But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof." To receive Christ as Saviour, to yield our very beings in glad surrender to Christ, to abide in Him so completely that we are "clothed with Christ," our lives "hid with Christ in God," making no provision or allowances for sin of any sort, but trusting Him to keep us from falling—this is the miracle of good citizenship that Christ alone can bring to pass. He brings it triumphantly to pass in every life that trusts Him, Ruler of all rulers, King of kings and Lord of lords.

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He made money on the farm

Of many a farmer retiring to a well-earned rest it has been said, "He made a lot of money on that farm." The fact is that he made no more money than his neighbour, but he saved a great deal more.

Acquiring wealth is largely a matter of systematic spending and saving. Without a definite plan few men get anywhere. Hard work is not enough; the fruits of the work must be conserved.

Save your money regularly. Open an interest bearing Savings Account.

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HOW TO TRACE TRACTOR TROUBLES

By ERWIN GREER,
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago)

The tractor engine differs from the automobile engine only in that it is of heavier construction longer stroke and of slower speed which is kept constant by a governor. And because of these differences tractor engines offer other distinct problems in operation aside from general ills to which the automobile engine is heir. These ordinary troubles can be cured by anyone with a working knowledge of gas engines.

Many tractors are designed to run on kerosene as well as gasoline. Kerosene volatilizes much slower than gasoline, hence heat is the only thing that renders kerosene volatile enough for use, and even then the engine parts must move slower than when using gasoline to gain the full benefit from it.

If you find that your kerosene is condensing and impairing the work of your tractor engine more than it should be expected to, at once to heating devices attached to the carburetor and manifold. One way to test this is gauge the pulling power of the engine. If the fuel adjustment is shut down as far as it practical to give a good mixture and there is still a decided lack of power the chances are that the kerosene gas is chilling below the safety point. Another way is to watch the exhaust. If the carburetor is adjusted properly and there is black smoke issuing from the exhause pipe, condensation is taking place, and the kerosene is not properly utilized.

"Kerosene knocking" is an ailment which many operators of kerosene tractors have to overcome. It isn't one half as bad as it sounds. Such a knock may occur because of acumulated carbon in the cylinders, but there is yet another reason. A kerosene knock may occur because of the differences of combustion characteristics between kerosene and gasoline. The cleating value of gasoline is much greater than kerosene, consequently developing more horse-power per gallon. If such a knock does take place when travelling under a normal load the combustion space between piston and cylinder head may be too small. Try building up this space by inserting one or two washers between the cylinder block and the head, provided the head is removable.

Carbonized spark plugs and poorly seating valves will be found to attend poor kerosene carburetion.

Air washers are necessary to tractor work where the machine is constantly passing over dry soil, lime, fertilizer, etc., during dry weather. Equip your tractor with one and minimize your troubles.

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Canadian Power Defends Chinese Villagers

Above is a view of the power development plant at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. The power generated here is used, indirectly, in the defence of the Chinese villages, typical scenes of which are shown below. On the left: off to the market town. Inset, a partial explanation of the enormous rise consumption of this country.

Now what on earth has power development at Shawinigan Falls got to do with Chinese village life? you ask. The answer is that it helps to protect Mr. Chinaman, Mrs. Chinaman and all the little Chinamen from bandits. Yes! it's a long cry from the waters of the St. Maurice Valley to the interior Chinese village, but there you are. And it came about thus. A harassed Chinese head-man driven to desperation and from his native village by bad-men from the hills, came down to Hong Kong, or perhaps it was Shanghai, and down by the dock-side saw men of his race working by night as if by day on the unloading of one of the giant Canadian Pacific Empress steamships.

What wonderful things were these that could so defy the darkness! Chung Li drew closer, and saw that at intervals along the shed in which the stevedores were working much light came from little cans that growled softly in the breeze.

Now everyone knows that electric lights are the invention of the devil and were introduced by the white races to burn the eyes of Chinese babies and shorten the life of Chinese men. Therefore, as Chinese men were working in the light, it could not be electric. Chung Li drew closer. If he could learn the secret of these bright, white lights what an honor would be his. He would place them round his village at night and no one could draw near without the knowledge of his men. He would confer with the other head-men of the district.

And so it came about that the Canada Carbide Company, which uses the power developed at Shawinigan Falls to fuse coke and lime into carbide, received an order for many flare lights. A deputation of the villagers made a long journey to Hong Kong to receive the shipment as it was discharged from the Empress of Russia, and returned, knowing that as long as the carbide hung out they were comparatively safe from the marauding bandits.

There you have the connection. Shawinigan Falls lighting a Chinese village and protecting it from bandits.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.

See How Well Posted You Are and Figure Out Your Percentage.

Raymond A. Kent, assistant professor of education and principal of the University high school, gave an examination to the junior and senior classes of the College of Education to test their general knowledge.

Fifty questions were asked, as follows:

Name the vice president of the United States; governor of Minnesota, ruler, with title, of England; ruler, with title, of Germany; United States senators from Minnesota.

Locate Petrograd, Vatican, Coliseum, Parthenon, Golden Horn, Golden Gate.

Who was the "Little Corporal?" Played the harp before Saul? Invented the telegraph? Discovered the Pacific ocean? Wrote nine symphonies? Received the Ten Commandments?

What is the motto of the United States? Is the triple entente? Is the blood forcing organ? Is the center of the nervous system? Is the normal temperature of the body? Is the maximum weight carried by the parcel post?

Who wrote "Captains Courageous?" "Treasure Island?" "The Virginians?" "The Virginian?" "Franklin's Autobiography?" "Paul Revere's Ride?"

Complete the following: "Fools rush in"— "It's a long way"— "Give me liberty"— "What is so rare"—

Why are the following famous: Alexander Graham Bell? Father Damien? Daniel Boone? Edward McDowell? Florence Nightingale? Fritz Kreisler? Mary Pickford?

In what books do the following characters appear: Aladdin? Shylock? Little Eva? Rowena?

Some fell as low as 16 per cent on the examination, and the general average was not high. The same test was given to high school students, and they fell still lower in percentages earned.

BATTLE WITH A BOG.

Redmire's Suction Tore the Leather Gaiters Off a Man's Legs.

Readers of "Lorna Doone" can never forget the terrible drowning of Carver in the bog. That death trap is still to be seen in the Exmoor country, and not long ago a valuable hunting horse was engulfed in the mire, and his rider barely escaped with his life. S. Baring-Gould, who had a narrow escape from a similar English bog, tells of it in his "Book of the West." The author was with an official from the ordnance survey, who was correcting the map of the country:

"In the dusk we lost our way and got into Redmire. It was winter, the bog was unusually wet, and we could scarcely trip from one stone to another. Six bullocks had been lost in that very spot during the year.

"All at once I sank above my waist and was rapidly being sucked in farther. I called to my companion, but in the dark he could not see me. The water reached to my armpits. Happily I had with me a stout bamboo six feet long. I placed it athwart the surface and held my arms as far extended as possible. By quickly jerking my body I gradually lifted it, and then I threw myself forward as far as I could. Finally I managed to cast myself full length on the surface. The suction was so great that it tore the leather gaiters off my legs.

"For a quarter of an hour I lay stretched out, gasping, before I got breath enough to worm myself along to dry soil."

EXERCISE AND HEALTH.

Simple Rules For Developing the Body and Keeping "Fit."

"It isn't necessary to give a lot of time to the job of keeping fit," said the physical director of West Point Military academy. "Ten or fifteen minutes of setting up exercise in the morning and a walk every day—not necessarily a long one, but one in which you march quickly like a soldier, with your head and chest up and your shoulders back—will work wonders. Do you know why so many men are narrow chested and weak? It is because they never have given themselves a chance to breathe and never have given their muscles enough exercise.

"Many people, men, women and children, are accidentally cheated most of their lives because of the lack of a few minutes of daily exercise and also because they have never been taught a proper posture and carriage—such, for instance, as we insist upon at all times in cadets—a position in which every organ of the body is held in its proper place, with ample space to carry on its own particular function without restriction, and in which every muscle of the body is furnishing its own transportation, so to speak, and not depending upon other muscles to do for it what it was intended it should do for itself.

"Proper posture and carriage, with shoulders square, chest arched, head erect and body well stretched from the waist up, will of their own account contribute much toward relieving our people of the many petty and not a few of the serious ills from which they are now suffering. They are the foundation of robust health and should be insisted upon in children from the very beginning until they become a habit and as such will displace the disease breeding, slouchy habit now so prevalent among people of all ages and stations."—World's Work.

Acts of the Apostles.

The weight of testimony is in favor of St. Luke as the author of the Acts of the Apostles, though some respectable critics claim that the authorship is quite unknown. There are no sure data for determining the date of the Acts. Various dates have been ascribed. Some think that it was written about the year 80, while others hold that it could not have been written before the second century, about A. D. 125.

Where Eve Is Buried.

Jeddah is a most important town for the entire human race, apart from being the principal landing place for pilgrims to the holy cities. Close beside the city is buried no less a personage than Eve. The reputed mother of mankind, like a good Moslemah, lies with her feet toward Mecca. Her grave has gradually grown and is now of huge dimensions.—Westminster Gazette.

The Thames.

The Thames flows for twenty-three miles through the County of London. There are twenty-one bridges across it and nine tunnels underneath, two of the latter being for road and foot passengers.

Superstitions?

"I say, waiter, my bill should be thirteen shillings, and you've made it fourteen."

"Well, I thought you might be superstitious, sir!"

Things I Shouldn't Tell

One of the most famous raconteurs of to-day is undoubtedly the author of "Things I Shouldn't Tell," says Tit-Bits. His first book, "Uncensored Recollections," created something of a sensation. His new volume contains just as many good stories of well-known people.

Here is one concerning Lord Charles Beresford, who was walking home one night with Lord Aylesford, when he insisted on stopping a small boy and bribing him with a sovereign to knock a policeman's helmet off. The sovereign changes hands and the youngster dashed at the nearest "Bobby," knocked off his helmet, and fled.

But he was not quick enough, and was caught and hauled off to the station. His tempters followed and tried to explain matters.

"Who are you?" demanded the Inspector in charge. "I'm Lord Charles Beresford." The Inspector frowned and turned to the other. "And who are you?" he asked. "I'm Lord Aylesford," was the reply. Then the Inspector turned from the two men in evening dress to the ragged and down-at-heel boy. "What's your name?" he said. "Oh, I'm the Prince of Wales!" was the retort.

Another entertaining story also concerns Lord Charles Beresford, and in this case the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward, was present in person. The prince went with Lord Charles to call on a friend, and the latter was left to wait in the street outside. A sailor happened to pass with a parrot which he wished to sell. The two got into conversation, and after a time started to wrangle.

"Nice bird, sir," said Lord Charles. "Grand," said the prince, turning to the sailor, who by this time was thoroughly "fed-up." "Does it talk well?"

"If it didn't talk better than you," said the sailor, disgustedly, "I'd wring its neck."

Bismarck and the kaiser went to Rome and the emperor was received by the pope. When the kaiser was ushered in, the door was immediately shut in Bismarck's face. The statesman hammered on it, yelling: "Open! Open!"

"You must not do that," said an onlooker.

"But I am Count Bismarck!"

"That," said the other, "explains but does not excuse your conduct."

The author has much of interest to say of Daniel Dungias Home, the spiritualist. Home was in Paris when a Russian princess had a very valuable necklace stolen. It had been given to her by the emperor. She sent for Home. He fell into a trance, and gave an exact account of the theft. The princess had arranged for the police to be present. They took notes of all that Home said, and later found that he was absolutely correct. The necklace was recovered and the thief caught.

Another extraordinary story of Home was told by Lord Crawford. One day he was sitting in his rooms when suddenly all the bookcases began to dance ceiling and come down again with a thud. Lord Crawford dashed round to tell a friend of the strange occurrence, and found Home there. The "wizard" was levitated—that is to say, he was lying suspended in mid-air, without any visible means of support.

Home's extraordinary powers were tested by some scientists. An enormously heavy beam was placed with one end resting on another beam. The exact weight and the amount of force needed to raise it were known, to the scientists. Home touched the beam with one finger and up it went in the air!

In Antwerp lived a merchant called Cohen, who changed his name to Calen d'Anvers (Cohen of Antwerp). A friend of his named Oppenheim, who lived in Cologne, saw this new name in an hotel visitors' book. He immediately signed himself O' de Cologne!

A society man who was caught cheating at cards said bluffingly to Lord Marcus Beresford: "I don't care. When I see the prince I shall know how to deal with the matter."

"Take my advice," said Beresford. "Don't deal any more. Just shuffle and cut."

A wealthy Canadian named Cass came to London with a reputation as a clever financier. He gave many people "tips" about stocks and, in consequence, they were nearly ruined.

"I can't understand it," said one of the victims, "I always thought Cass was so clever."

"I dare say he was in Canada," said Lord Marcus, "but I suppose, crossing the C, he's become an ass!"

An unpopular man wished to join a fashionable club. At the first attempt he was "blackballed," but on trying again he was elected. In great jubilation he walked into the club and went up into the card room, where he met a member who growled,

"What are you doing here?" "I've just been elected," retorted the other. "Good heavens!" said the member. "Elected? Well, I'll give you five hundred pounds to resign."

The other glared at him and left the room. On the way downstairs he met Lord Marcus Beresford.

"Hullo!" said Beresford. "You look annoyed."

"So-and-so has just offered me five hundred to resign," spluttered the insulted one.

"Did he?" said Lord Marcus, "Well, sit tight and I dare say he'll make it a thousand."

Building a Railway.

Two hundred and seventy tons of rails are required to build one mile of railway.

What's the Use?

He—Do you think I ought to see your husband about my marrying your daughter? She—Dear me, no! He will read all about it in the papers.—Puck.

Always Waiting.

Dashaway—You have splendid looking clothes, old man. Who is your tailor? Cleverton—He's the first man you see as you go out.—Life.

Do not chase a rainbow unless you have a necessary errand in that direction.—Youth's Companion.

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36 in. Colored Madras, large selection to choose from. Very special this week only per yard.....69c.

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In plain colors of Pink, Navy, Brown, Mauve, Sand, and other shades. Specially priced at per yard.....95c.

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In white only. Heavy quality, 20 x 38. This week only per pair.....$1.00

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8 qt. Dairy Pail.
Sets of three Saucepans, 1, 2, 3 qt.
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White only, a good quality. This week only, per yd.....17c.

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In all the new colorings of Checks and Plaids. Special at per yd.....29c.

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In a large range of colorings, large and small checks. Extra value at per yd..50c.

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THE JOY OF ALL AGES

FIRST DANCE WAS IMITATION OF ANIMALS.

Millions Have Been Entertained With the Charm and Art of Dancing—Italy the Home of the Ballet—Appearance In America.

For centuries past millions have been entertained with the charm and art of dance. Dance has given the peoples of all nations more joy than poetry, music, sculpture, literature, painting or drama, and while it has not always been approved it is accepted by every class and creed. In books of early and later history we find that there never has been a nation, country, city, town, village or hamlet without its dance. Be it the dance primitive Egyptian, Greek, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, English, Irish, Scottish, Dutch, Indian, or the mood religious, funeral, joyous, suggestive, its style Oriental, Greek, characteristic or interpretative, the dance ever has been or will be with us an outlet for spiritual and physical emotions. Dance originated with the gods, so the ancients believed, who often descended from their realm to that of man to dance among their initiates. Dionysus, the god of vantage, who with so generous a hand dispensed joy and folly, is the god more than any of the other divinities oftenest referred to in our time in connection with the dance, though the all-powerful Zeus, counsellor of the gods, is represented by Athenaeus as "moving gracefully through the dancing throng."

The first dance was frequently in imitation of animals, believed by early man to be his ancestors and to have supernatural powers; disguised as horses, pigs, cats or bears, men and women took on the movements of animals personated and so became one with them. The stirring and rustling of the tree's leaves, bowing and swaying of its branches, or the more violent movement of the storm-tossed sea, sometimes the quieter ripples over the blue, all called strangely to the primitive mind and were faithfully imitated. The earliest reference to dance in the Old Testament is Miriam's, to celebrate the crossing of the Red Sea, but there is mention of many others—the dance around the Golden Calf, David dancing before the Ark, dance of Salome before Herod. In Egypt dancing was a vital necessity in all ceremonials, and in ancient Greece not only was it held in great esteem, but in more honor than titles by the aristocracy. Indifference to the dance was frowned on and every Spartan boy was obliged to know dancing. In Confucius' time it was of a processional and mimetic quality.

Dance steps of all times are founded on natural movements—the walk, run, leap—and these, following certain rhythm, are transformed into dance. It was in the fifth century, B.C., that dancing in Greece attained heights truly magnificent. All the world danced. But it was then too, that the pinnacle had been reached. From this time on it became more sensuous, exaggeration ruled; then obscene dancing made it a church discussion and expulsion followed. The ballet as it is known to-day, originated in Italy at the time of the Roman Empire, and reached a perfection that attained for it the highest place in the arts. Catherine de Medici was sponsor to the ballet in France, and some idea of its popularity may be gathered from a remark often made by one of the greatest French dancers, Vestris, that "himself, Voltaire and the King of Prussia were the three greatest men in Europe." From France to Russia the ballet travelled, found rich soil and flourished, reached in some respects in ascendancy in the latter country that never has been equalled in the history of the dance.

It was a lovely, beautiful, freedom-loving creature, with healthy daring and courage, Isadore Duncan, who blew the first breath of life into the dance art of this continent. Trampling on prejudices, scorning prudery, she founded her technique or natural movements woven from the fabrics of freedom and spontaneity, melting them into dances which found their way into the hearts of the people and thrilled the very soul, transporting her audiences to a plane where the cares of to-day were not and those of to-morrow should not be. Her contribution to this art is a vital, living thing—the health-giving seed that is necessary to all life. Following Miss Duncan came others, and then the heralding and advance of the Russians — Anna Pavlowa and Mikail Mordkin. Mordkin, who with but two flying or leaping bounds covered the entire Metropolitan Opera House stage, like a bird soaring at will, until the fragile, illusive Pavlowa, invited him to alight.

Recently in Greenwich Village, says Anne C. Sullivan in the New York Herald-Tribune, we saw a fair-haired young dancer, Dmitri, who gave a program of unusual interest. He possesses poise, subtle force, dramatic power, a mystic sense of rhythm and creative ability that with further training, if I mistake not, will make him the greatest dancer on the American stage. One dance number divided into four parts, is built around the life of Nero and displays the soul development of the mad Emperor. The first part opens with the proud, arrogant boy, and passes on successfully to the domineering man, king and mad monarch. It embodies a fire dance, which gives in all its horror the many escapades of the madman, and closes with a fitting climax the life of this bestial man, calling into play the main features of the preceding parts. Its construction is comparable to a symphony or antique drama.

An Egg Trick.

Hold a raw egg on end and spin it on a plate or other smooth surface. Quickly place the hand upon it for an instant, stopping the motion momentarily. When the hand is removed the egg will resume its spinning. This is because the liquid contents of the shell continued to whirl rapidly when your hand stopped the shell, and if it is quickly released the whirling contents will again set the shell to spinning.

An Irascible Mood.

"I want to ask your consent to my marriage with your daughter," said the formal youth.

"Young man," replied Mr. Cumrox, "don't you bother me with any more such talk. If you and Gwendolin get married it's her and her mother's doings, and I don't want to be brought into it. I'm tired of being held responsible for every kind of trouble that comes up in this family."

CURIOUS THEFTS.

Treasures That Were Purloined by Dishonest London Servants.

In an article on the subject of servants who have long served in old houses the London News cites the case of an aged woman who died in a suburb of London twenty years ago. She had been continuously in service in a great family for half a century and had appropriated all kinds of property, among which was a picture which was recovered by the heir of the house and sold to America for $150,000.

The News asks: "How is it to be accounted for that a fine Rubens should be found decorating the trim 'parlor' of a farmhouse in Lincolnshire, curtains embroidered by Mary, queen of Scots, a tiny cottage in Norfolk and a marqueterie bureau from the collection at Windsor castle an obscure village in Shropshire?

"That a bundle of linen, each piece of which is marked with the monogram of Charles I., was disposed of some few years ago at a local sale in the west of England is less difficult to explain—Cromwell, "together with members of his family, frequently visited the house from which the sheets came, and possibly brought them from one of the royal palaces. But that dishonest servants should be able to purloin such treasures without detection is truly marvelous."

BLUE FLAG AN ARISTOCRAT.

This Wild Flower Is the Ancestor of the Garden Iris.

As the ancestor of the stately iris of the garden, this wild flower belongs among the "first families" of the country. It occupies the same position among the flowers that the Mayflower descendants occupy in Boston society. It leads the grand march at the Colonial Dames' ball and waves at the head of the parade of the Ancient and Honorables. It's called the blue flag.

To return to floral lore, this aristocrat displays something besides ancestry. Witness its ingenuity in perpetuating itself.

In the laws of the flower kingdom it is absolutely necessary that the blue flag be cross fertilized—that is, for the pollen of one flower to be carried to another. To guard against self fertilization the flower hides its stigmas in pockets, where its own pollen cannot reach them.

But the blue flag's cleverness does not stop here. Since it depends solely on the pollen from other blossoms, it calls on its friends, the bees, to bring the pollen. To make the work of the bees as easy as possible the flower provides a little "porch" at the door to its honey chamber as a landing place for the insects in their flight.

Big Hats In Colonial Days.

The question of high hats at public places was of some moment, even in colonial days. In 1703 the church at Andover, Mass., put it to vote whether "the parish disapprove of the female sex sitting with their hats on in the meeting house in time of divine service as being indecent." In the town of Abington in 1775 it was voted that it was "an indecent way with the feminine sex to sit with their hats and bonnets on in worshiping God." Still another town voted that it was the "town's mind" that the women should take their bonnets off in meeting and hang them on the pegs.

A Great Teacher

Advertising conducts a public school. Its pupils are all the readers of the home paper—in short, the whole buying community.

Advertising teaches that loyalty to the home merchant brings real returns in better service and better values. It's a lesson that requires the repetition afforded by the weekly arrival in the home of THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

You can teach the public to rely on your Advertisements as safe guides to economy and satisfaction in shopping. Moreover, people appreciate being asked for their patronage. To them

"An Advertisement is an Invitation."

WILSON'S - HARDWARE

Of Interest To Fishermen

Hercules Linen Fishing Nets

—and—

Seine Twines and Leader Net

Highest Quality—Prices Right.

Bring in your orders for present and future requirements.

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Occur in winter than any other time of the year.

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For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

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Radiators.

Have that leaky radiator repaired and put in shape, before it does damage to your car. Good job done. T. Thompson, at Frank Kinkley's paint shop.

VAN LUVEN

Since 1886

NOW : "I can keep clean"

Smiles Mr. Chimney !

WE BURN VAN LUVEN'S COAL

"Still" the most for the money.

"Get the Genuine."

Call 92.

Calls For the Victorian Nurse.

All calls for Miss Gardner, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., will be attended to if sent to Mr. G. A. Wiseman's garage, phone 233.

Credit Sale.

The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction, at his place, Vine's Corners, Napanee, on Saturday, March 7th, at one o'clock p.m., the following : Binder (Deering, 6 ft. cut), Mower, (Deering, 6 ft.), Steel Horse Rake (10 ft.), Deering, Spring Tooth Cultivator, Deering, Disc Drill (used three seasons, good as new Massey Harris, Disc Harrow, Manure Spreader, 2 Corn Scufflers, Sulky Plow, Walking Plow, 1 sett Iron Harrows (four sections), 1 Spring Wagon, Light Spring Truck Wagon, Lumber Wagon, Buggy, 2 setts Sleighs, Root Pulper, Fanning Mill, Hay Rack, 2 setts Double Harness, sett Heavy Britching, Milk Stand, Spray Barrel, Neckyokes, Whiffletrees, and many other small articles. This is a bona-fide sale, as the owner has leased his farm owing to ill health. Terms: $10 and under cash ; over that amount 6 months credit on approved joint notes, bearing interest at 7 per cent.

JAS. VINE, Owner.

S. W. CLARK, Auctioneer

GET THEM REPAIRED.

Ladies' Goloshes, Men's Rubber Boots, resoled like new. Skates and scissors sharpened on our new bond machine.

SEYMOUR BROS., Near Post Office.

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WHO SAYS RADIO ?

Call in and look at the Northern Electric Super Hetrodyne ; also the DeForest Crossley, two well-known sets for real tone and selectivity.

We charge storage batteries and sell new ones as well.

Eveready Batteries of all kinds for radio work, Tubes, Phones, etc. Flashlight Batteries, and Lamps.

Then don't forget our electric stock of which we carry a full line of electric apparatus of all kinds, at the right prices. That Cosy Glow or Durable Heater for the bedroom, the Natural Range which has put all others in the background, and our regular lines of Irons, Toasters, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Fixtures and Shades complete. Lamps all styles and colors.

House wiring a specialty.

I used 4-burner Cabinet Moffat Electric Range at a bargain.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee

'Phone 367.

Maximum Security at Minimum Cost

A SAFETY Deposit Box in the nearest branch of the Standard Bank will relieve any anxiety regarding the whereabouts of your valuables while permitting free access to them by you or a duly authorized person at any time during banking hours. The cost is less than one cent per day ; the value received is an inestimable sense of security.

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dec-23

Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th

we opened the well-known

WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN

for Custom Grinding.

M. R. MIDMER.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service. "A Beauty Spot in the Bible," Job 29.

7.00 p.m.—Evening Service. "Our Sons and Daughters."

9.30—Class Meeting.

11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.

Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—"The Prayer Service."

WILL ALL LOVERS

Of the dance, and of a good game of euchre, kindly reserve the evening of the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day) for the event in the Masonic Rooms.

Musical Club.

The next meeting of the Napanee Literary and Musical Club will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, evening, Feb. 26th.

Historical Society Lecture.

The lectures before the Historical Society will be resumed this Friday evening. Professor Sandwell will be the speaker. No one can afford to miss this address teeming with humor and good sense. All are welcome. His subject will be Sam Sheik.

Boxing Show.

A big Boxing Show of high class talent will be held in the Armouries, Napanee, on February 23rd, 1925, at 8 p.m., under the management of B. Co's, Frontenac Regiment. Good bouts will be held between local boxers and Queen's College boxers. Bobby Booth, leading amateur banton-weight boxer of Ontario, will be here to box in the main bout with Queen's 118 lb. boxer. This is going to be some show, so don't miss it. Music and clowns will add to a jolly evening. Seats : Reserve, 50c., Rush 25c.

Formerly of Napanee.

The death occurred at Dresden, on Tuesday, of a well-known and esteemed resident, Mrs. Ann Jane Carscallen, relict of the late Isaac N. Carscallen, after a serious illness of a week's duration. Deceased was born at Napanee in 1839, and was before her marriage Miss Ann Jane Wilde. She had resided in Dresden for over half a century, her husband predeceased her twelve years ago. She is survived by four sons, Andrew B., police magistrate at Wallaceburg ; H. M. of Toronto ; Stanley N., of Calgary ; Rev. Charles R., of China ; Mrs. (Dr.) Thornton, a daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Thornton, predeceased several years ago.

Euchre, Dance and Presentation.

On Thursday night last, the boys of St. Pat's Hockey team gave a euchre and dance in the Parish Hall, which was well attended and everybody enjoyed themselves to the full. During the course of the evening the Rev. Father O'Connor made a presentation to Mrs. Harold McGuire, who was formerly Miss Frances Killoran, of Napanee, and who now resides in Flint, Mich., of half a dozen 1847 Rogers "Ambassador" knives and forks. Rev. Father in his address said it was his pleasure to be the one to convey the good wishes of the friends of Frances and the deep appreciation for the past kindness not only in the little exercises and doings that we have had in the hall, but especially in the work of the Church of God. He said she was always ready to give her services and her time voluntarily and cheerfully and her example has always had a certain amount of influence in the respect and appreciation of her good and kind modest character. Father O'Connow closed his remarks by hoping that Mr. and Mrs. McGuire would live for many years and that their lives will be blessed by Almighty God with happiness and with Divine peace. Mrs. McGuire was very much surprised, but replied appropriately and thanked her many friends for their kindness.

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You *can* count your chicks before they're hatched when you use Buckeye Incubators. 700,000 users all over the world. High-est percentage hatches, all big husky chicks. All sizes from 65 to 600 eggs.

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HATCH EVERY HATCHABLE EGG

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THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

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"THE ADVENTURES OF GRANDPA"

A Farce Comedy in 3 Acts

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

TUESDAY, FEB. 24TH

Begins with a Laugh and ends with a Roar.

ADMISSION - 35c.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.

10.30—Morning Prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evensong.

Wednesday, 7.30 — Confirmation Class.

Rebekah Euchre and Dance.

Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge are giving a euchre party and dance in the rooms of Napanee Lodge No. 86, Harshaw Block, on the evening of Wednesday, February 18th. Admission 47c., war tax 3 cents.

NEELY'S.

The Book, Stationery, Paper and China Shop, carried on under the name of "Neely's," south side of Dundas street, Napanee, is being offered FOR SALE en bloc. The building, stock-in-trade and fixtures comprises the lot. Meanwhile we are carrying on after the same fashion. Our new wall-papers have arrived and are going out beyond our expectations. Pictures come to us every day to be framed and occasionally we sell some window shades. We are planning an attractive "Opening" for Saturday, February 28th, in connection with which we will serve Afternoon Tea.

"An Old-Fashioned Mother"

A dramatic parable of a Mother's love, in three Acts, will be presented by the young people of Hay Bay on Friday, February 27th. Cast of Characters :

Deborah Underhill, Mother in Israel; Miss Hazel McCabe ; Widder Bill Pindle, Choir Leader; Miss Frisken ; Miss Lowizy Loving Custard, Plain Sewing and Gossip, Miss Annie Chalk ; Isabel Simpscott, Village Belle, Miss Bessie Chalk ; Gloriana Perkins, Good as Gold, Miss Marjorie Parks ; Sukey Pindle, Widder's Mite, Miss Jean Robertson ; John Underhill, Prodigal Son, Clare Sexsmith ; Charley Underhill, Elder Brother, Ward Nolan ; Jonah Quackenbush, Whited Sepulchre, Ray Sexsmith ; Jerry Gosling, Merry Heart, Guy Huyck ; Enoch Rone, Outcast and Wanderer, Bert Kendree ; Quintus Todd, County Sheriff, Wilfred Sharp. The Village Choir.

Ladies' Musical Club.

The talk given on Tuesday evening by the Baroness de Hueck under the auspices of the Napanee Musical and Literary Club, was of great instructive value and of absorbing interest. The Baroness gave a graphic account of her experiences as a war nurse with the Russian Army at the front, and later as the hunted prey of the Bolsheviki during the Red Terror. Besides the sympathy and admiration aroused by her recital, perhaps the deepest impression which the Baroness left with her hearers was that of her burning desire that her country should not be misjudged, and that the services of the Russian army for the first three years of the war should not be forgotten because of the defection which was one of the first fruits of the Revolution. In the latter part of her address, when the Baroness appeared in Russian costume, she answered several questions, especially about the religious and educational outlook in Russia, and told of the deep religious faith that persists in spite of the bitter persecution and mocking sacrilege of the ruling Soviet. The Baroness also told of amusing incidents and queer misconceptions of Russian she had encountered. Her talk throughout was lightened with flashes of humour that relieved the tension. Mr. W. S. Herrington acted as chairman in his usual happy manner. The musical part of the programme contributed by the Club was as follows :

Piano, Prelude in C sharp minor, Rachmaninoff—Mr. Beverley Thompson.

Violin, Russian Airs, Wienawski—Mrs. Cameron Wilson.

Piano—Miss McMaster.

Vocal—Mrs. Valkan.

Violin, Song of the Volga Boatmen—Miss Dorothy Scott.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00—Class meeting.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

6.30 p.m.—Organ recital.

"Half hours with the great composers. IV Dudley Buck."

7.00 p.m.—Evening service. "Christianity and Life Series." The pastor will preach on "Christianity and Amusements."

Wednesday, 7.45—Week night session of the church school.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

For the first time in the history of Ontario politics, the honor of a Prime Minister has been called into question on the floor of the Legislature. One of the most serious import and the meaning of the amendment to the Address introduced into the House on Thursday by W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., the Liberal leader, and upon which the members will vote at the wind up of the debate. By it the Liberal party affirms its belief that Premier Ferguson, in increasing a 2½ per cent. beer measure, deliberately broke a pledge made to the public, not once, but a dozen times, in various portions of the province, and upon which the dry majority had placed every reliance. Mr. Sinclair's arraignment of the Premier upon that score in his speech to the House was the most severe and direct of the most serious charge to which any Prime Minister has ever been subjected in this province.

Whatever their respective beliefs as to the merits of deluging Ontario with five per cent. beer from hotel bars, ice cream parlors, and Chinese restaurants, Liberal members all agreed in debate, so it is said, that the very fair name of the banner Province of the Dominion has been called into question by the Premier's startling action, in doing what everybody understood he promised he would not do. And although a substantial Conservative majority will probably save the face of the Premier, there is little doubt but that the amendment will receive the endorsation of practically every Opposition member, Liberals and Progressives.

Taking the House as a whole, there seems to be little doubt but that the Government can force the beer measure upon an unwilling Province. The old Tory discipline can be counted upon to line up the members sitting behind the Treasury benches. Conservative members from constituencies can be relied upon to herald it as a great step towards temperance in Ontario.

There is little expectation that the Liberals will be herded into a solid vote against the 5 per cent. beer bill, if and when it is introduced. Some of them from wet ridings are frankly in favor of stronger beer, and they will be accorded the privilege, peculiar to Liberalism, of voting as they see fit.

On other issues, the Liberal leader struck a note in which he obviously had the sympathy of the whole Opposition, and probable, also, not a few Conservative members. He demanded in vigorous tone that the Government take steps to solve the mystery of the disposition of some $40,000 in Home Bank Commissions on the Conservative Government's 1919 $4,000,000 loan—some of the money, it was said in evidence, having been sent up to the Parliament Buildings. Mr. Sinclair declared that the people of Ontario did not desire the Government to rest under the stigma that was implied in the evidence that has come out up to date.

Mr. Sinclair also accused the Government of serious laxity in its failure to take any cognizance whatever of the findings of Judge Snider following the Settell probe. He reminded the House that in that report there was condemnation of the legal department and its head and also severe criticism of the Hydro Chief engineer in the sale to the Hydro of a piece of machinery in which he was interested. When the matter was referred by the Government to Sir Adam Beck for action, the Hydro chairman, Mr. Sinclair said, had virtually constituted himself a Court of Appeal, and, in taking no action whatever, had actually undertaken to reverse the findings of the Judge. The Liberal leader stated that the very welfare of Hydro and public ownership demanded internal management of a standard that would retain the confidence of the people.

The Flag of the Mayflower.

The proposed celebration in Manchester of the tercentenary of the sailing of the Mayflower may render it of interest to direct attention to a curious anachronism in the magnificent fresco in the palace of Westminster, in which the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers is depicted, the Mayflower is flying a Union Jack. The Union Jack, as every one knows, did not come into existence till the passing of the first Act of Union in 1800—one hundred and eighty years after the departure of the Pilgrim fathers. One of the formalities connected with the Irish Union was a new standard combining the three orders of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, which was hoisted in the capitals of England, Scotland and Ireland.—Manchester Guardian.

Much Sugar in This Maple.

The hard or sugar maple is by far the most important of all the maples. The lumber is valuable for many purposes, but the unique thing about the tree is the abundance of sweet sap which it furnishes, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington. While all the maples have sweet sap none of the others are so important as sugar producers. This was appreciated in early times and a century and a quarter ago when the real estate men of the time were attempting to lure New England men to Pennsylvania lands "out west" they put on their map in big letters, "The Sugar Tree Grows Here."

DESERONTO.

Owing to the thaw the races on Bay of Quinte, which had been arranged and advertised by the Deseronto Horse Racing Association, for Tuesday, 10th February, were indefinitely postponed. Should the weather be favorable, it is likely that the meet will take place during the last week of this month.

The "Fun Revue of 1925" arranged and directed by Mrs. Eva Watson took place on Thursday evening at Naylor's Theatre, before a large and very appreciative audience. The theatre was very nicely decorated in honor of St. Valentine. The costumes, which were designed by Mrs. Watson, were very becoming for the occasion and the audience greatly enjoyed the entertainment, frequent bursts of applause and encores emphasizing the fact. Piano Duets, drills, a dance, "Swanee River" and specialties were given and a one act comedy, "The Bootlegger's Bride," convulsed the patrons. Mrs. Watson certainly displayed great skill and managing ability in the production as well as taste and management in the acts put on.

Mrs. Jas. Kimmerly, a former resident of Deseronto, passed away in Napanee, on Friday last. The deceased lady had recently removed from St. Catherines to Napanee. Her husband, Mr. Jas. Kimmerly, will be remembered as a hauling contractor, who did most of the short hauls for the Rathbun Company. Besides her husband she leaves to mourn her loss two sons, Frank, of New York, and Fred, of Collingwood, and one daughter, Mrs. Jessie Denison, of Napanee.

Memorial in Jerusalem.

In grateful remembrance of Scotland's sons who gave their lives for the liberation of the Holy land from the Turk, a memorial in Jerusalem is planned. It will be erected jointly by the people of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland and will take the form of an Institute for Biblical Research and a Presbyterian church. It will be called the Scots' Kirk and College in Jerusalem.

Waiting Up For Him.

"Oh, mamma, will you tell me a fairy tale, please?"

"Oh, wait until your father comes home; he'll tell us both one."—Yonkers Statesman.

The hardest thing to learn is to know oneself; the easiest to find fault with the doings of other people.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

"MY MAN," is a lively story of real American life with which Dustin Farnum, a modern caveman, wins the love of a spritely and vivacious girl, played by Patsy Rush Miller.

Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

One of the big scenes in "SMUDGE," a First National release, starring Charles Ray, is a bazaar conducted on a lawn by the women of a California town.

And a Regal comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

The first motion picture to be done entirely in natural colors is the Zane Grey Paramount production, "WANDERER OF THE WASTELAND," which was produced in the original locale described in the book, the deserts of Arizona, by Irvan Willat. Jack Holt, Kathlyn Williams, Noah Berry and Billy Dove are featured in the principal roles.

And a funny comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvie's rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

'Phone 10 ring 1-3, Adolphustown. 11-3-m

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

Gibbard - Retail - Store

February Smashing Prices in Davenports and Chesterfields

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

1 only, Davenport, regular $45.00.....for $39.50

1 only, Davenport, regular $42.00.....for $37.50

1 only, Chesterfield Bed, regular $85.00.....for $67.50

1 only, Chesterfield, regular $135.00.....for $99.00

3-Piece Chesterfield Suite, regular $240.00.....for $216.00

3-Piece Chesterfield Suite, regular $146.00.....for $135.00

3 dozen only, Kitchen Chairs.....at 95c.

The Home of Good Furniture

Dundas St. East

Twintex Shur-on

IT HURTS, DOCTOR !

If the eyes could hurt, as much as a tooth when equally defective, you'd be here in ten minutes. But sight fails without warning and to-morrow may be too late.

For your eyes sake

Consult

Dr. L. Lewis

Eyesight Specialist

For accurate examinations and reliable Shur-on Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

Above Wallace's Drug Store.

GOOD-BYE SALE !

This is the Last Call to our Customers to Benefit by the Big Bargains we are offering

We must vacate our store by March 10th, positively, and in order to turn most of our stock into cash, every article in the store will go at Factory Prices.

Nothing to be reserved, including Counters, Show Cases, and our loose House Furniture.

We make this sale a record with values never offered in Napanee. Come and see.

We take this opportunity to thank our many customers for their patronage during our eight years' business in Napanee

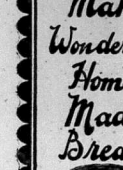
J. E. YARED,

Opposite Royal Hotel, NAPANEE.

10-e

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Make Wonderful Home Made Bread



Standard of Quality for over 50 Years

PARAGUAY'S FLOWER TREES.

Thousands of Square Miles of Forests Blaze With Blossoms.

A great many of the big trees of Paraguay—the giants—flower in the spring and summer, and vast masses of the most gorgeous blooms are at the disposal of the bees. In fact, it was difficult for one who has never seen it even to imagine these thousands of square miles of forest ablaze with gold and heliotrope, white, yellow, pink and green blossoms during the flowering season.

Curiously enough, the two trees which attain the greatest size and almost invariably stand head and shoulders above the general mass bear the most beautiful flowers. They are the lapacho and lapacho crespo, the former having large heliotrope and purple blooms—something like Canterbury bells—clusters of which grow at the end of each twig. The lapacho crespo has a bloom exactly similar in shape, but of a rich golden yellow color. Both these trees array themselves in full regalia of bloom before a single leaf appears, and it is only after the flowers begin to fall that the foliage commences to appear.

When all the other trees have ceased flowering there remains the bitter orange, of which the forests are full and the bloom of which imparts to the honey a particularly delicate flavor.—Wide World Magazine.

Chicken Lice and Mites.

The presence of lice and mites indicates indifference, or too much don't care. Lice and mites lower the vitality of the birds, making them more susceptible to colds, roup and other diseases. Mites are killed by spraying the house inside, paying particular attention to the roosts and nesting boxes, saturating well with an oily fluid. A mixture of kerosene and spent oil from the auto crank case, does very well and is not expensive. For lice use sodium flouride—one ounce to a gallon of warm water. Dip the chickens, saturating feathers and skin. Do this on a warm bright day. During cold weather use the sodium flouride as a dusting powder, powder's small quantities at the points most frequented.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, Ontario Agricultural College.

Four fundamental factors to success in dairying are:

Found fundamental factors to success in dairying are:

Cows of dairy type and breeding.

Feed for suitable dairy rations.

Care to provide all necessary conditions for good production.

Men who are dairy minded and persevering.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO

24-tf

NOTICE !

HOUSE TO RENT

On east side of Robert street, near Park. Good cellar, electric lights, sink, bath and toilet. Reasonable rent.

Apply to

Fred A. Perry,

NAPANEE

Opposite Campbell House

Black Bear of India

The ordinary black bear is found in nearly every part of India where there are jungles.

They can be pursued by hunters in Rajputana, Central India, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Mysore, the Himalyas and many other localities with equal hopes of success in bagging a specimen.

There is one part of India, however, where these destructors of the zemindars' crops are to be met with in very large numbers, and that part is Kashmir, and more especially in the small state ruled over by the Rajah of Poonch Illaqua.

Black bears of the hills are fond of many things as articles of diet, but above all they love two perhaps more dearly than the others—the Indian corn or maiks grown in the Kashmir and Poonch valleys and also the acorns of the hill oaks which abound in Poonch, and to obtain this food at different seasons of the year they have to travel long distances over high hills and mountains.

No doubt little Bruin always remembers the first time when he was old enough to accompany his mother across the big hills, and he in turn takes along his offspring as the years roll by.

It is said, however, that the black bear community in Kashmir do not always rely on their instinct as to the ripening of the maiks, but that they send out scouting parties who convey the news back to the valleys and that, then, and then only, great droves of bears start off on their annual pilgrimage of the Poonch forests.

All this time, unbeknown to themselves, their movements are being watched by the Poonch shikaris, so that when they have finally reached their destination and have been allowed a few days to settle down, they are at once surrounded by armies of beaters and driven en masse before the rifles posted in Machans along their line of retreat. In each drive of this nature some twenty or thirty bears are often accounted for.

The writer once found a cow lying dead in the Poonch pine forest near Allabad with, at first sight, all the outward signs of the handiwork of a panther, but the owner swore that he had disturbed a bear shortly after hearing sounds of the struggle from close by the body of the cow, and sure enough in sitting up the same evening a bear came to the kill.

The cow was bigger than the bear, and it was interesting to note how the kill had been made. From the marks on the body and from other signs round the place of occurrence it seemed that the bear returning at dusk along a jungle path towards the Dhok—a local name for cattle shelter—and that the bear, aware of its movements, lay in ambush close by the path and, raising itself on its handquarters, took the neck of the cow in the deadly embrace of its powerful arms and sunk deep into the flesh of the wretched animal with its claws and at the same time biting deep into the back of its neck with its teeth.

The cow must then have dashed off down the hillside, the bear hanging on and biting its victim to the ground at frequent intervals until at length the cow became too exhausted to resist further.

Slow-moving and inactive as he seems to be, the black bear is exceedingly dangerous when he gets to close quarters, as many a scalp torn from a man's head or a disfigured face can testify. Many of the Poonch shikaris and beaters carry swords, as they say cold steel is the only thing to frighten a bear if he gets within hugging distances or comes suddenly among the beaters.

In most parts villagers are deadly afraid of bears and even more so than of tigers and panthers, as they rightly say that, except in the case of man-eaters, these felines as a rule get out of the way of human beings, while black bears are so slow and lazy that the villager often stumbles against them and is mauled before he has scarcely time to realize what is happening.

Fortune In a Clock.

The achievement of an officer of the Admiralty Hydrographic Department in restarting an ancient clock which had been unused for nearly two hundred years sheds light on a long-forgotten romance.

The clock was the invention of John Harrison, the self-taught son of a Yorkshire carpenter, and it gained for him the Government prize of £20,000 offered for a ship's chronometer which would accurately indicate longitude.

Comprising more than five hundred parts, this remarkable clock weighs a hundredweight, and took two years to construct. Actually, it is a clock within a clock, the lesser clock keeping time for four minutes only, when it is automatically rewound by the bigger clock, which itself requires to be wound once daily.

Another clock by Harrison, an eight-day wooden timepiece, is still working in the Patent Museum at South Kensington.

A Flash of Lightning.

If the energy in a flash of lightning could be collected and stored up, it would carry an electrically-operated motor-car or van for a distance of five miles.

Satisfactory.

Mae—How did George take it when you told him you didn't love him?

June—Simply wonderfully. He carried on like a wild man.—American Legion Weekly.

Need Birds the Year 'Round.

The little packet of eggs that would have given rise to thousands of caterpillars form lunches for the winter birds. In the orchards irregular holes through the loose flakes of bark attest to their usefulness again for they tell of their inroads upon the hibernating codling moths. Summer is not the only time for birds, says the American Forestry Magazine. If we had more of them during the winter we would not need so many in the summer.

BIG FUSS OVER SMALL FOX

Extensive Litigation in Prospect Because of Winter Sport in Dutchess County, New York.

Every sportsman in Dutchess county is interested in a lawsuit over the skin of a fox which already has involved two hunters, two farmers, four J.P.'s and one justice of the peace, bidding fair to take a trail leading straight into the Supreme court, a dispatch from Poughkeepsie to the New York Evening Sun says.

Reynard was shot and wounded while in woods belonging to De Witt Clinton Flanagan, formerly member of congress. The wounded fox reached the farm of L. C. Hart, where it was discovered by Edward Meade, an employee of Mr. Hart. Meade used a club and dispatched the animal, taking possession of the skin. The two sportsmen demanded possession of the trophy, but this was refused.

One lawyer representing the sportsmen found an ancient law which provided that a wild animal shot by hunters belongs to them whether it is recovered immediately or escapes to other parts.

In a justice's court Meade was arraigned on a charge of having hunted without a license, his weapon having been a club, but he was promptly acquitted.

But the question of the pelt remained unsettled until the justice found a colonial statute which states that whenever a close (inclosed holding of land) is invaded by a predatory animal said animal may lawfully be seized or killed. Under this ruling the fox skin was awarded to Meade.

STILL CLING TO RAG DOLL

Simplest of All Playthings Remains Enthroned in the Heart of Small American Girl.

The old rag doll still retains its supreme seat in the realm of child fancy, despite the invasion of airplanes that fly, bisque dolls that walk and talk and roll their eyes, wireless sets that wire and automobiles that auto, according to Homer Stephens, president of the American Toy Exhibitors, Inc., the New York Evening Telegram states.

"Although we have every form of toy imaginable which can and does please the heart of the child, there is nothing like the old rag doll," Mr. Stephens said. "Of course, such sturdy rag dolls manufactured and sold last year than ever before, and I understand the demand has increased this year.

"All toy manufacturers have inventors who turn out new ideas every year. This year's innovation is the popular-priced toy phonograph, which plays any record and costs but a few dollars. Toys this year have been made especially to promote what might be called 'juvenile engineering.'

"They are built for the purpose of instilling the constructive spirit in the child, and we have found a market for these things even among the grownups.

"But the American child still demands its rag doll."

As It Used to Be.

A young member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P. lodge was making arrangements to go to the annual party which his chapter gave. The affair was called the "annual-annual," and he talked a great deal about it at home.

One evening his mother became interested in the party. "I don't believe your lodge has enough affairs," she told him. "Now, several years ago when your father attended lodge regularly there used to be something almost every night. "Let's see," she mused, "what kind of night they called them."

The younger man winked at his chum. "Probably nightgown thea, mother," he retorted. "You remember that was before we went dry in Indiana."—Indianapolis News.

FREEDOM IN FRANCE.

No Country in the World Where Individual Liberty Is Greater.

I believe that there is no country in the world where there is greater individual freedom than in France. Every one apparently does just about as he pleases. The gendarmes are not watching for infractions and never seem to interfere with anybody. People tumble their dogs into the public fountains and enjoy the parks with a freedom that would not for a moment be permitted in New York. Yet no one does anything really harmful. I mentioned these things to the American consul, who said:

"Yes, the French have great individual license and are too proud of it to abuse it. Whatever they lack in political freedom they make up in personal liberty. That is the chief article of their faith. The gendarme seldom lays hands on a citizen. Where something really serious happens there are usually serious consequences, but it does not often happen."

Then he told me of a runaway youth whom he wished unpreconceived and held for American advices. The authorities said: "We will watch him for you, we will keep you posted as to his comings, his goings and his doings, but we cannot lay hands on him. There is no warrant for so serious a step."—Albert Bigelow Paine in Century.

Smoke Consuming Schemes.

The most ingenious scheme ever invented for doing away with the smoke difficulty with steam locomotives was tried some years ago on the Metropolitan railway of England. "Between the rails a trough was laid, and the engine carried a sliding shoe device adapted to slide over this and to open doors as it passed whereby smoke let from the stack to the shoe was enabled to pass into the trough, thence being exhausted to a collecting plant." Another scheme for solving the smoke difficulty was to construct a series of smokestacks leading to the back of the train. This would have kept the cinders out of the passengers' eyes possibly, but would hardly have been sufficient to make the smoke settle on the company's right of way.—Indianapolis News.

For Baby's Bath

More than that of any other member of the family, baby's tender, delicate skin needs the greatest care and attention. The soft soothing oils in Baby's Own Soap make it specially suitable for babies, and its clinging fragrance reminds one of the roses of France which help to inspire it.

"Is best for you and Baby too" 27-30

CHINA ADDS TO DEMON LIST

At Least Five New "Influences" Have Come to That Country With Spreading Civilization.

China is a land of demons and spirits. For untold ages every business, every dwelling and every condition of life has had its particular demon or flock of demons. The ancient Chinese religion consisted mainly of rites to either propitiate or render powerless the evil spirits and encourage the attendance of the good ones. The category of demons was so complete that it was not until modern civilization began to work its changes that there was room for any more.

Now, however, there are at least five new devils, according to Dr. W. H. Hudson of Kashing, whose lectures in Shanghai on the Chinese conception of ghosts and spirits have been reported to the San Francisco Chronicle.

"Among the modern new devils," Dr. Hudson said in one lecture, "are the malaria devil, the opium devil, the red match devil, the railway devil and the gunshot devil. The natives of the malaria districts have learned that mosquito netting is very efficacious in combating the malaria devil. But that method is not very impressive, and the Chinese, especially those in the back country districts, insist on being impressed. So the priests and native doctors have devised charms and exorcisms whereby they claim to banish the demon without recourse to the netting. The foreign doctors naturally are skeptical, but if noise and terror and general impressiveness have any virtue, the method should be effective.

"The opium devil calls for a particular set of incantations and paper prayers, as does the red match demon. This is a comparatively new demon that came into being about the time that the Chinese discovered that eating match heads was a very convenient and cheap way of committing suicide. The railway devil is distinctly foreign, the natives say. He dwells inside locomotives and his special business is to run the engine over people at every opportunity. He is subject to two sets of prayers, one to allay his yearning to destroy, the other invoking his aid for those tired of life and desirous of a speedy end.

"Then there is the gunshot devil, not so distinctly foreign as his brother of the railway, but just as bloodthirsty. He has come into prominence since the mode of public execution was changed in most places from beheading with the sword to shooting.

Originator of "Bread Line."

John Leake, a wealthy New Yorker of Revolutionary days, was responsible for the "dole of bread" distributed weekly by Trinity parish, provision for which he made in his will. A portion of his will said:

"I hereby give and bequeath to the rector and wrestymen of Trinity parish, New York city, N. Y., 1,000 pounds, put out at interest, to be laid out in the annual income in sixpenny whesten loaves of bread and distributed to such poor as shall appear most deserving."

The dole's "whenten bread" has been distributed for 128 years. Originally 18 poor families were provided for, but only 10 are being taken care of now, due to the high cost of living, and the fact that the same time prosperity has reached out into more homes, and there is less need of it. Each family gets from four to six loaves. St. Luke's chapel parish house has been the scene of the dole for four years, the charity having been distributed before that time from St. John's chapel. Originally its home was Trinity church, where the poor had to apply for it at the altar after the Sunday service.

The Mocking Bird.

Because of its incomparable medleys and imitative powers the mocking bird is the most renowned singer of the western hemisphere. Its place in the affections of the south is similar to that occupied by the robin in the north. It is well that this is true, for the bird appears not to deserve protection strictly from an economic standpoint. About half of its diet consists of fruit and many cultivated varieties, such as oranges, grapes, figs, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, are attacked. One-fourth of its food is animal matter, and grasshoppers are the largest single element.

When Writing Was Undignified.

The years have brought a change in the estimation of authors and authoresses. A century ago to be "literary" in public spelled social disaster. When Lady Scott, for instance, published her novel "Trevelyan" in 1833 it was remarked that "of course nobody from London would call on her now." This was a view typical of the period. Now even butlers write poems.—London Express.

No Economy There.

Bronz—Is Russia they never say, "What's in a name?" Knox—Why not? Bronz—It's taken for granted that it's the whole alphabet.—Lippincott's.

Sympathy.

"Your husband, madam, is suffering from voluntary tibertia."

"Poor fellow! And here I've been telling him he's just lazy."—Baltimore American.

What's Coming to Them.

Redd—And do you think they are rivals for her hand? Greene—No; I think they are rivals for her father's foot.—Yonkers Statesman.

Be as pleasant in your own home as you are in your neighbors.

MAN'S CRITICAL AGE.

If Thirty Is Safely Passed Many Serious Diseases Are Thrown.

A medical lecturer recently declared that in many ways thirty is the critical age in the average man's life. Once you reach thirty you have outgrown many serious diseases. On the other hand, you become liable to many others that seldom or never attack people in the teens or twenties.

Anaemia, for instance, is practically unknown after thirty. If you have not had it by then you never will. If you have you will have outgrown it at thirty or so. Acne, too—that spottiness of complexion so common among young people—is certain to have vanished by then.

Thirty, too, sees you out of the reach of the gravest of all diseases—consumption. If you have shown no sign of it by then in all probability you never will. If you have hitherto escaped rheumatic fever, too, you are fairly safe from it for life. Epilepsy and goitre, too, never make their first attacks on any one who has reached thirty.

But your thirtieth birthday lays you open to kidney troubles of all sorts. They are very rare in people under that age. Cancer, too, usually confines itself to people over thirty. And you may at any time be surprised by a touch of gout. You may have had a tendency that way all your life without knowing it. It never develops till the critical birthday is past.—New York Press.

OLD TAPESTRY.

How the Product of Different Eras May Be Distinguished.

The word "tapestry" needs to be defined, for it may mean anything from figured furniture covering to carpets. Tapestry as the word is here used is a pictured fabric woven by an artisan on a hand loom, in which the design forms the cloth and is not worked upon a basic tissue. The design itself is painted by an artist, and the loom, either upright or horizontal, has altered but little from prehistoric times to the present. The difference in the tapestries through the ages lies in the dyes, in the design and in the talent of those who transiate the drawings in weaving. The species of stitch enters not and belongs to all peoples—Asiatic, European, aborigines of North and South America.

For those who would be quickly wise in a general classification of old tapestry it may be said loosely that three great periods of design and weaving dominate the history of the art. First, the primitive or Gothic; next, the renaissance, and then that florescence of decorative design which belongs more peculiarly to France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As these three great periods of artistic development prevailed all over the Christian world in all varieties of art one can, by using this simple key, arrive almost instantly at the century to which a tapestry belongs.—Scribner's Magazine.

Preliminaries.

"You ought to forgive your enemies," "I may eventually," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I should like to give them a lesson beforehand, so that they will know my forgiveness is generous and strictly voluntary."—Washington Star.

Easy to Hide It.

"Mary," said a lady to her housemaid as she surveyed the furniture, "just look at the dust. Didn't I tell you to go carefully over it? I expect company this afternoon, and I shall feel disgraced. Every one will go away talking about it."

"Well, mum," said the girl, "why don't you pull down the shades?"—New York Globe.

Too Persistent.

She—You know very well that you had to ask me three times before I would consent to be your wife. He—Yes, I know, and that only goes to show that it is sometimes possible to be too confounded persistent.—Boston Transcript.

With the Modern Heel.

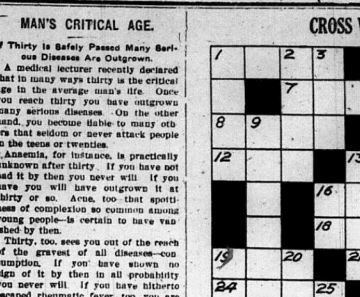
"What on earth are you doing with your shoe on the desk?"

"I'm only rubbing out a mistake. I've lost my eraser."—Meggendorfer Glatter.

Foresight.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is foresight? Pa—Foresight, my son is the faculty of being around when there is a motion to be cut.—Chicago News.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL.

1 To cut.
4 Tepid.
7 Instructed.
8 Sharp, eager.
10 In days gone by.
12 A well known tree.
13 A preposition.
15 A rug.
16 A thought.
18 Dipped.
19 A title.
21 Behold.
22 A conjunction.
24 A conveyance.
26 Lumber in its natural state.
27 Girl's name.
28 Sympathy.
29 Desert wastes.

VERTICAL.

1 Pastry.
2 Perlains to news or an account.
3 Kitchen utensil.
4 What for.
5 Small particle.
6 To join.
9 An invigorating cordial or something to prolong life.
11 A valley
13 Worshipped by heathen.
14 A Roman Emperor.
16 Pronoun.
17 Indefinite article.
19 Prevent.
20 A Boat of logs.
22 Space.
23 An indenture.
25 A month.
26 It is.

Answer printed in our next issue.

An Impregnable Vault.

The Bank of France has a safety deposit vault which they believe to be absolutely impregnable to raids from land or air. It is surrounded by a deep moat and has a bomb-proof roof. Heavy steel girders, and concrete several feet in thickness, form the top, which is impervious to explosives that might be dropped from aircraft. Over the moat, containing twelve feet of water, a sliding floor from an adjacent building provides access to the single entrance of the vault. When the bridge is withdrawn, a steel door closes flush with the walls, guarding the opening to the deposit boxes as the portcullis protects the gateways to old castles. An observer's chair, suspended above the moat from an overhead track, provides a seat for a lookout to watch for attacks from poison or bombers. The plan was devised by an American architect, and has proved so successful that it is to be used in the construction of other vaults.

Shabby Patent Leather Shoes.

Shabby kid or patent leather shoes can be improved by rubbing with a mixture of ink and olive oil; apply with a soft brush, and polish with an old piece of silk.

Tourists Stop Where Morgan Sacked

Here an Empress is seen forcing her way through the Panama Canal. Inset, the Golf Club House at Panama. Below, a group of Panama Mercantile who entertained the Empress of Canada round-the-world cruise passengers last year.

Round America, from Vancouver and return by Canadian Pacific is a travel inauguration which promises to become an interesting and popular tourist feature. The giant "Empress of France," recruited from the Atlantic fleet of the company sailed from New York, January 14th, and after visiting the gateway ports of the older world she will, on May 3, arrive at Vancouver, having stopped at Victoria en route. There she will spend a day and pick up many passengers who desire to take the trip around America or who chose this admirable means of reaching New York.

The first stop will be made at San Francisco where, in the famous Rose Room of the Palace Hotel, a dinner dance will be given the passengers on the evening of arrival. The celebrated 30-mile motor trip will be taken next day, and with sight-seeing and shopping, time will be very well taken up until the hour of sailing. May 16 will be spent at Balboa, the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal.

There is no more historical or romantic spot on earth than the isthmus which divides the two oceans. Here came the adventurers after the Spanish gold, and the ruins of old Panama, sacked by Morgan, about seven miles from the city, bear witness to desperate struggles and deeds of daring. Both Balboa and Drake saw the Pacific ocean from an elevation on the isthmus. Panama City adjoins Balboa. It is a typical picturesque Spanish-looking city, founded in 1673, after Morgan destroyed the old city.

May 17 and the ship proceeds to Miraflores and enters the lock for elevation to Miraflores Lake. Then to Pedro Miguel, continuing through the fameus Culebra or Gaillard Cut and so on to Gatun, finally docking at Colon where a few hours are to be spent.

Havana is the last port of call before reaching New York, where the Empress is scheduled to dock May 23. The round-America trip is attracting a great deal of attention and many Canadians propose to take advantage of it.

SPANISH DOUBLOONS

By CAMILLA KENYON

Pictures by A. WELL

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All three of us went back to the cliff of the cliff. Seventy feet below, on the narrow strip of sand before the mouth of the cave, we saw the figures of four men, who ran wildly about and sought for a foothold on the sheer face of the cliff. As we stood watching them, with, on my part, at least, mingled qualms of fear and a cold interior sensation very unlike triumph, they discovered us. Then for the first time, I suppose, they understood the nature of their disaster. We could not hear their cries, but we saw arms stretched out to us, fists frantically shaken, hands lifted in prayer. We saw Mr. Tubbs flop down upon his unaccustomed knees—it was all rather horrible.

I drew back, shivering. "It won't be for long, of course," I said uncertainly, "just till the steamer comes—and we'll get them lots to eat—but I suppose they think—they will soon be just a lot more skeletons—" And here I was threatened with a moist antechlimax to my late Amazonian mood.

Why should the frequent and natural phenomena of tears produce such panic in the male breast? "It's been too much for me!" exclaimed the one-hour Scot in tones of anguish. "Hurry, lad—we must find her some water—"

"Nonsense," I interposed, winking rapidly. "Just think of some way to calm those creatures, so that I won't see them in my dreams, begging and beseeching—" For I had not forgotten the immensity of my debt to Tony.

So a note was written on a leaf torn from a pocketbook and thrown over the cliff weighted with a stone. The captives swooped upon it. Followed then a vivid pantomime by Tony, expressive of need if unequal and minds, while Mr. Tubbs, by gestures, indicated that though sadly misunderstood, old H. H. was still our friend and benefactor.

It was an attentive group to which on our return to camp I related the circumstances which had made possible our late exploit of imprisoning the pirates in the cave. The tale of my achievement, though recounted with due modesty, seemed to put the finishing touch to the extinction of Violet, for she wilted finally and forever, and was heard with even bluffed by Aunt Jane. The diary of Peter was produced, and passed about with awe from hand to hand. Yesterday's discovery in the cave had rounded out the history of Peter to a melancholy completion. But though we knew the end we guessed in vain at the beginning, at Peter's name, at that of the old grandfather whose thrifty piety had brought him to Havana and to the acquaintance of the dying mate of the Bonny Lass, at the whereabouts of the old New England farm which had been mortgaged to buy the Island Queen, at the identity of Helen, who waited still, perhaps, for the lover who never would return.

But even our regrets for Peter did not chill the exultation with which we thought of the treasure-chest waiting there under the sand in the cabin of the Island Queen.

All afternoon we talked of it. That, for the present, was all we could do. There were the two prisoners in camp to be guarded—and they had presently awakened and made remarks of a strongly personal and unpleasant trend on discovering their situation. There was Crusoe invalided, and needing petting, and getting it from everybody on the score of his romantic past as Benjy as well as of his present virtues. The broken leg had been cleverly set by Dugald—somehow in the late upheaval Miss and Mister had dropped quite out of our vocabularies—with Cuthbert as surgeon's assistant and me holding the chloroform to the patient's nose. There was the fatigue and reaction from excitement which everybody felt, and Peter's diary to be read, and golden dreams to be indulged. And there was the delicate question to be discussed; of how the treasure should be divided.

"Why, it all belongs to Virginia, of course," said Cuthbert, opening his eyes at the thought of any other view being taken but this obvious one.

"Nonsense!" I hastily interposed. "My finding the diary was just an accident. I'll take a share of it—no more."

Here Miss Browne murmured something half inaudible about "—confined to members of the expedition—" but subsided for lack of encouragement.

"I suggest," said Dugald, "that, our numbers having most fortunately diminished and there being, on the basis of Peter's calculations, enough to enrich us all, we should share and share alike." And this proposal was received with acclamations, as was a second from the same source, devoting a certain percentage of each share to Cookie, to whom the news of his good fortune was to come later as a great surprise.

Shortly before sundown Cuthbert and Cookie were dispatched by Dugald Shaw to the cliff above the cave with supplies for the inhumed pirates. These were let down by rope. A note was brought up on the rope, signed by Mr. Tubbs, and containing strangely jumbled exhortations, prayers and threats. A second descent of the rope elicited another missive, neatly folded and addressed in the same hand to Miss Jane Harding. Cuthbert gave this privately to me, but its contents must forever be unknown, for it went, unread, into Cookie's fire. I had no mind to find Aunt Jane, with her umbrella as a parachute, vanishing over the cliffs to seek the arms of a repentant Tubbs.

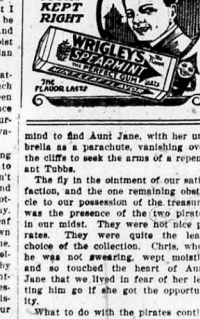
The fly in the ointment of our satisfaction, and the one remaining obstacle to our possession of the treasure, was the presence of the two pirates in our midst. They were not nice pirates. They were quite the least choice of the collection. Chris, when he was not swearing, wept moistly, and so touched the heart of Aunt Jane that we lived in fear of her letting him go if she got the opportunity.

What to do with the pirates continued for a day and a night a knotty problem.

It was Cuthbert Vane who solved it, and with the simplicity of genius.

"Why not send 'em down to their chums the way we do the eats?" he asked.

Dire outcries greeted the decision. Aunt Jane wept, and Chris wept, and Oaths flowed from Captain Magnus in a turgid stream. Nevertheless the twain were led away, firmly bound, and guarded by Dugald, Cuthbert and the negro. And the remarkable program proposed by Cuthbert Vane was triumphantly carried out. Six prisoners now occupied the old cave of the buccaneers.



The Remarkable Program Was Triumphantly Carried Out.

With the camp freed from the presence of the pirates all need of watchfulness was over. The prisoners in the cave were provided with no implements but spades, whereas dynamite and crowbars would be necessary to force a way through the debris which choked the mouth of the tunnel. A looking over of the ground at the daily feeding time would be enough.

Tomorrow's sun would see our hopes crowned and all our toil rewarded by the recovery of the treasure from the Island Queen.

CHAPTER XIX.

'Twixt Cup and Lip.

Next morning an event occurred sufficiently astonishing to divert our thoughts from even the all-important topic of the Island Queen. Cookie, who had been on the high land of the point gathering firewood, came rushing back to announce that a steamer had appeared in the offing. All the party dropped their occupations and ran to look. That the Rufus Smith had returned at an unexpectedly early date was of course the natural explanation of the appearance of a vessel in these lonely seas. But through the glass the new arrival turned out to be not the tubby freighter, but a stranger of clean-cut, rakish build, lying low in the water and designed for speed rather than carrying capacity.

A mile offshore she lay to, and a boat left her side. Wondering and disquieted, we returned to the beach to await her coming. Was it another pirate? What possible errand could bring a steamer to this remote, unvisited, all but forgotten little island?

As the oarsmen drove the boat upon the beach the man in the stern sprang agilely ashore. Dugald Shaw stepped forward, and the stranger approached, doffing his helmet courteously.

"You are the American and English party who landed here some weeks ago from the Rufus Smith?"

His English was easy and correct, though spoken with a pronounced Spanish accent. His dark high-featured face was the face of a Spaniard. And his grace was the grace of a Spaniard, as he bowed sweepingly and handed Mr. Shaw a card.

"Senor Don Enrique Gonzales," said Dugald, bowing in his stiff-necked fashion, "I am happy to see you. But as you represent his excellency the president of the republic of Santa Marina I suppose you come on business, Senor Gonzales?"

"Precisely. I am enchanted that you apprehend the fact without the tiresomeness of explanations. For business is a cold, usually a disagreeable affair, is it not?" That being the case, let us get it over."

"First do us the honor to be seated, Senor Gonzales."

Comfortably bestowed in a campchair in the shade, the Spaniard resumed:

"My friend, this island belongs, as of course you are aware, to the republic, of which I have the honour to be a citizen. All rights and privileges, such as harvesting the copra crop, are strictly conserved by the republic. All persons desiring such are required to negotiate with the minister of state of the republic. And how much more, when it is a question of treasure—of a very large treasure, senor?"

The Scotchman's face was dark.

"I had understood," he replied, without looking in the direction of Miss Higglesby-Browne, who seemed in the last few moments to have undergone some mysterious shrinking process, "that negotiations in the proper quarter had been undertaken and brought to a successful conclusion —that in short we were here with the express permission of the government of Santa Marina."

This was a challenge which Miss Browne could not but meet.

"I had," she said hoarsely, "I had the assurance of a person high in the financial circles of the United States, that through his—his influence with the government of Santa Marina it would not be necessary—in short, that he could fix the president—I employ his own term—for a considerable sum, which I—which my friend Miss Harding gave him."

"And the name of this influential person?" inquired the Santa Marinan, suavely.

"Hamilton H. Tubbs," croaked Miss Browne.

Senor Gonzales smiled.

"I remember the name well, madam. It is that of the pretended holder of a concession from our government, who a few years ago induced a number of American school teachers and clergymen and other financially innocent persons to invest in imaginary coffee plantations. He had in some doubtful fashion become possessed of a little entirely worthless land, which formed the basis of his transactions. His frauds were discovered while he was in our country, and he was obliged to leave between two days, according to your so picturesque idiom. Needless to say his application for permission to visit Leeward Island for any purpose would instantly have been refused, but as a matter of fact it was never made."

In a benumbed silence we met the blow. The riches that had seemed within our grasp would never be ours. We had no claim upon them, for all our toil and peril—no right even to be here upon the island. Suddenly I began to laugh; faces wearing various shades of shocked surprise were turned on me. Still I laughed.

"Don't you see," I cried, "how ridiculous it all is? All the time it is we who have been pirates!"

The Spaniard gave me a smile made brilliant by the gleam of smoldering black eyes and the shine of white teeth.

"Senorita, with all regret, I must agree."

"What's in a name?" remarked Dugald Shaw, shrugging. "We were after other people's property, anyway. I am very sorry about it, Senor Gonzales, but I would like to ask, if you don't mind telling, how you happened to learn of our being here, and as far as it was not through the authentic channels. On general principles, I tried to keep the matter quiet."

"We learned in a manner somewhat —what do you say—curious," returned the Spaniard, who, having presented the men with cigars and by permission lighted one himself, was making himself vastremely at home and appeared to have no immediate intention of hailing us away to captivity in Santa Marinan dungeons. "But before I go further, kindly tell me whether you have had any—eh—visitors during your stay on the island?"

"We have," Mr. Shaw replied, "very troublesome ones."

The Spaniard smiled.

"Then answer my own question. These men, while unloading a contraband cargo in a port of Mexico, near the southern border, grew too merry in a wineshop, and let it be known where they were bound when again they put to sea. The news, after some delay, found its way to our capital. At once the navy of the republic was dispatched to investigate the matter."

"On the way here I put in at Panama, where certain inquiries were satisfactorily answered. There were those in that port who had made a farewell guess at the destination of the party which had shipped on the Rufus Smith. I then pursued my course to Leeward. But admit, my friends, that I have not by my arrival, caused you any martial loss. Except that I have unfortunately been compelled to present you to yourselves in the character of—as says the young lady—pirates—madam, I speak under correction—I have done you no injury, eh? And that for the simple reason that you have not discovered what you sought, hence cannot be required to surrender it."

We looked at one another doubtfully. The ambiguous words of the Spaniard, something humorous and mocking which lay behind his courtly manner, put us quite in the dark.

"Senor Gonzales," replied the Scotchman, after a moment's hesitation, "it is true that so far only a negligible amount of what we came to find has rewarded us. But I cannot in honesty conceal from you that we know where to look for the rest of it, and that we had certainly expected to leave the island with it in our possession."

The dark indolent eyes of our visitor grew suddenly keen. Half-veiled by the heavy lashes, they searched the face of Dugald Shaw. It seemed that what they read there had but added open countenance satisfied them. His own face cleared again.

"I think we speak at cross-purposes, Mr. Shaw," he said courteously, "and that we may better understand each other. I am going to tell you a little story. At about this season, two years ago, the navy of Santa Marina, the same which now lies off the island, was making a voyage of inspection along the coast of the republic. It was decided to include Leeward in the cruise, as it had been unvisited for a considerable time. I hold no naval rank—indeed, we are not a seafaring people, and the captain of La Golondrina is a person from Massachusetts, Jeremiah Bowles by name, but as the representative of his excellency I accompanied La Golondrina. On our arrival at Leeward I came ashore in the boat, and found to my surprise a small sloop at anchor in the cove. About the clearing were the signs of recent habitation, yet I knew that the old German who had had the copra concession here had been gone for some time. No one responded to our shouts and calls.

"I turned my attention to the sloop. In the cabin, besides a few clothes, I found something that interested me very much—a large brass-bound chest, of an antique type such as is common enough in my own country.

"This is a Very Interesting Story, Senor Gonzales."

"Of course I had heard of the many legends of treasure buried on Leeward Island. Consequently I was somewhat prepared to find in the chest, what in fact I did find there, over a million dollars in old Spanish coins.

"These coins, which were packed in strong canvas bags, were, as you may fancy, very quickly transferred to the cutter. We did not trouble ourselves with the unwieldy chest, and it remains, I suppose, in the cabin of the sloop, which I observed as we crossed the cove to have been washed up upon the rocks."

"This is a very interesting story, Senor Gonzales," said Dugald Shaw, quietly, "and as you say, your visit here deprives us of nothing, but merely saves us further unprofitable labor. We are grateful to you."

The Spaniard bowed.

(To be continued.)

An Old Indian Drum.

The Sioux Indians formerly had a conjurer's drum, which they called wakan-hachiaghe. It was used on religious and ceremonial occasions, and two heads frequently decorated with crude pictures of animals, and was beaten with great vigor for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of their offended deities or of contributing to the recovery of the sick.

PAINS IN BACK AND SIDES

Ended by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Pustlier, Sask.—"For two or three days every so often I would have such pains in my back and sides that I could not do anything—could not even lie quietly in bed, and my head ached, too. I was this way about three years, but was worse after I was married. I was on a farm with not a house nearer than five miles and there was not a person to advise me, as my folks live in Manitoba. My sister-in-law told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me to try it. I took her advice and have been thankful for it ever since. After taking the medicine for three months I can say it has helped me a lot and I am doing fine. I am glad to recommend the Vegetable Compound to others and you may publish my testimonial."—Mrs. HELEN BALANOFF, Pustlier, Saskatchewan.

Often some slight trouble will cause a general upset of the system and such symptoms as nervousness, painful times, irregularity, backache and headache indicate some form of female weakness.

Women so bothered should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. This dependable medicine has helped thousands of women and it is reasonable to expect that it will help you. Try it today. Your druggist sells this medicine.

WHITEWASHING THE LAST POST.

Practical Jokes Played on Recruits In the British Army.

It is an unwritten rule in the army that every recruit—or "rookie" as Tommy calls him—who joins must go through a number of practical jokes.

Strangely enough, these jokes, which are really the tests that decide how the new man shall be treated later on, do not vary. There are about half-a-dozen or so standard jokes which are sprung on the "greenhorn" on after the other.

Probably the best-known of these is the "Last Post" joke. On the first day almost of a recruit's army life, the older hands in the barracks tell him that he has been told off for "secial fatigue" that evening.

"W-what is that?" asks the recruit.

"Why, you're to whitewash the last post."

They offer to help him all they can, and tell him that he will be able to get a pail of whitewash from the quartermaster-sergeant, whose offices are over by the canteen.

Off goes the recruit. The quartermaster is up to the joke, and sends him to the orderly corporal. He is also up to this joke, however, and so is everyone else, with the result that the poor chap is sent about from place to place and person to person, until he at last decides to go back to barracks. Then he is told that the "Last Post" is a bugle call.

If he is wise, he takes the joke. If he is not, he loses his temper, and regrets it afterwards.

That is the only joke played in connection with a bugle call, but there is another very similar one.

"Oh," says one of his friends, "Corpl. Brown wants the key of the barrack square." So off goes the rookie. He can't discover the key, but he does discover in the end that the barrack square is only a piece of ground upon which the men are drilled.

At dinner time another special joke is brought out.

The cook in charge of the room is generally an old hand, who has been through the mill himself. So he calls to the recruit.

"Hi!" he says, "it's your turn to go and get the defaulter's beer money!"

Of course, such a thing is absurd, but the recruit, anxious to get himself liked, doesn't stop to think. Instead, he asks where he can get it, and rushes about from one place to another, before he finds he is the victim of a joke.

When he comes back his dinner has been "pinched," and so his plate is passed round, and he then "makes him up" a dinner. One adds a potato, another a piece of meat, and so on.

By this time the "rookie" is beginning to get used to the tricks of his fellows, and is on the lookout for them. When he is sent down fences, trample gardens, pull up trees and even telegraph poles, because they object to anything strange in their familiar haunts. One savage monster nearly wrecked a small steam launch belonging to the mission on the upper reaches of the Kongo.

The boat, with three white men, including the bishop, and a crew of five negroes, had tied up on the edge of a forest in a quiet bend of the river. A stout plank was laid as a gangway from the bow to the bank, and the crew worked until nightfall cutting and piling firewood for the boat's furnace. Then they came on deck for their evening meal. The three white men were already at dinner when a hearty yell in the native tongue brought them out of the cabin to see a large elephant viciously attacking the woodpile. The blacks went ashore with firebrands snatched out of the cook fires to drive the monster away. But he paid no attention to them until he had demolished the woodpile, when he whipped one man with his trunk heels over head into the river and chased the others back into the boat.

Thundering after, with red gullet open, tusks flashing and trunk flailing the air, he planted both tremendous fore feet on the, gangplank. It bent until it cracked under his weight, but held stoutly, although the whole boat careened and seemed ready to capsize.

In another moment the elephant had crossed the plank and was astride it with his hind feet on the shore and fore feet on the boat. There he stood, afraid to advance or retreat, a gigantic image of baffled rage. In his fury he began stamping with those great fore feet, and the boat rocked crazily back and forth.

What might have happened if the monster had come aboard with all his frenzied weight can only be imagined. For the captain by this time had fetched the only rifle on board and, risking all on one shot, had thrust the muzzle almost into the gaping mouth and pulled the trigger.

Fortunately the bullet lodged in the base of the brain. The elephant tumbled to his knees and into the water next the bank. his bulk thrusting the boat aside so suddenly that it snapped the bowlines and sent the men staggering to the gunwale.

At the next government trading post the captain had two splendid tusks to show as the result of his cool daring; but, to his astonishment, he was arrested for shooting the elephant without a license. It was with great difficulty that the government official was convinced that the animal had been shot in self defense. Even then he confiscated the ivory.—Youth's Companion.

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Pain Neuralgia
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Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid). "A. S. A.". While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

JOHN MUIR AND HIS BREAD.

The Famous Naturalist lived the Real Simple Life.

The naturalist and explorer, John Muir, was a curiously simple man—as simple in his tastes and appetites as in his views of life and conduct. On his trips through the Sierras he never carried a gun and never killed game, nor did he catch fish.

He lived almost exclusively on plain dry bread. "There is no waste in it," he used to say. "Every particle is of value. I also take along a small package of tea and a little tin cup in a stout canvas bag. I can sustain my strength on this diet for months at a time. I occasionally run across some wild berries or an edible root to chew on; but they are not important."

At dinners to which he was invited Mr. Muir would usually barely taste of soup or fruit; never touch meat or any fancy dessert, talk while others ate and nibble away between times at a slice of bread without butter.

Once while visiting Pasadena he was one of a party starting out to get supper, after which it was purposed to spend the evening in the rooms of one of the company. As they walked along the street they passed a bakery, and Mr. Muir stopped. "Why, friends, look here!" he said. "That is good looking bread. Why go any farther? Let's buy a couple of loaves and take them to the room with us." And he was quite in earnest.

Once a friend took him to luncheon at a famous restaurant in San Francisco. As they took seats at a table Mr. Muir was engaged in some discussion in which he was so absorbed that he was oblivious to everything else. His friend could not interrupt him, and so the talk flowed on until the time approached for closing the restaurant. The head waiter told the host that he must give his order without further delay. Taking advantage of the interruption, the friend suggested to Mr. Muir that he should give his order. He seemed startled. "I have all I wish," he exclaimed. "Order for yourself." For an hour as he talked he had been chewing bits of bread.—Youth's Companion.

NOISE HARSH AND CONSTANT

Impossible for Any One to Escape From the Din That Marks Modern City Life.

They say that a canary bird intended by nature to live in the quiet woods suffers constant torture while in captivity from the harsh noises all around it.

But before the Anticruelty society starts in to turn loose all canaries for that reason it might take up the case of its own ears, writes "Girard" in the Philadelphia Press.

The motor boat on the stream and the airplane in the sky, the auto horn's piercing scream and the choo-choo rushing by, are only a few of the ear-drum swatters which put us all in a class with the bird in the gilded cage. And especially that auto horn.

There seems to be keen rivalry among dealers to market the horn that can split the most ears, as you can see by a few ads which I quote:

"Loudest signal of its kind."

"Has the quick, snappy shriek."

"Clears the way half a mile ahead."

"It makes the pedestrian jump."

"Jolts the air with a threat of danger."

"Has a piercing get-out-of-the-way sound."

Also Spoke In Devon.

Though "some" is recognized as an Americanism today, it has really been borrowed from us, one of our verbal emigrants that have found a wider application in a new environment and visit us now with a "Made in U. S. A." stamp on them. The word is still part of the vernacular of Devon (Teign valley district), where you may be greeted by "It did rain zum zome," to indicate the extent of a recent downpour. Devonshire has furnished the United States with other verbal emigrants, such as "guess," "calkilate" and "reckon," all now branded as American goods.—London Chronicle.

Can You Build a Bird House?

The most talented singer in the world, not even excepting the nightingale, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington, is the hermit thrush. A bird house building contest is arousing great interest among school children and the magazine is giving blue ribbons to the prize winners in schools throughout the country.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

A Statement of Remarkable Progress

Extracts from Directors' Report

Your Directors present their 57th fourth Annual Report with unusual satisfaction. The rapid expansion of operations, and the steady profitableness of the business which have markedly characterized the Company's transactions in previous years, have continued during the past twelve months, and are greatly increased in extent.

. . . . These figures herewith quoted show the growth which have taken place in the volume of the Company's operations, and in its resources. The figures as to profit-earning power and financial strength are even more striking.

As to profits actually paid, the sum of $6,681,616.49 has been disbursed during the year to policyholders under this heading.

As to provision for the future, the Company's position has been materially strengthened in all directions.

There has been a further upholding of the life policy reserves. Heretofore policies issued prior to 1908 have been valued on the basis of assuming there was a half per cent. interest, as the discounting rate for the Company's obligations, but this year the entire life assurance contracts have been valued at three per cent., the extra amount thus set aside being $1,311,282.

There has also been a strengthening of the Annuity Reserves. Recent investigations have shown a progressive increase in the average lifetime of annuitants. A special annuity reserve of $750,000 has this year been set up beyond the amount required by the Government standard.

The Company's Head Office and branch buildings and other real estate, have been written down by $750,000.

The Contingency Reserves have been strengthened by the addition of $4,000,000 taken from the earnings of the year, $1,000,000 of this amount going to the fund to provide for possible fluctuations in the market value of our securities, raising that fund to $5,000,000, and $1,000,000 going to the General Contingencies account, raising that to $8,500,000. These contingency accounts thus amount now to $7,500,000.

After making these heavy allocations, the undivided surplus has yet been increased by $4,234,490, bringing it to a total of $22,107,586.

The Company is, of course, in a position to increase its already generous scale of profits to policyholders, and could easily have done so in announcing, for the fifth year in succession, that such an increase will be made.

While many factors have contributed to this remarkable showing, the most noteworthy has been the large earning from investments. As has been mentioned in previous reports, in the past few years been the policy of the Company to invest in long-term bonds and similar choice securities, in order that by this means the high rates of interest then prevailing as a result of the abnormal conditions produced by the war, might be projected into future years. The policy is now bearing fruit. Current rates of interest, though still very satisfactory, are materially lower than those of former years, and as a consequence there has been a marked rise in the quotations for most of the securities owned by the Company. During the past year some of these increased values have been capitalized by sales, and a net profit of $6,591,450.68 has been realized from this source. In addition there has been an increase of $6,521,277.06 in the market value of the securities still held. Although most of this increased value is undoubtedly permanent, and due merely to the readjustment of interest rates to a more normal basis, it will be noted that the Company has carried $4,000,000 of the amount to contingency accounts, as already explained.

The rate of interest earned during the year on the mean invested assets has been 6.78 per cent., exclusive of profits from sales. This is a substantial increase over the rate of the previous year, and has resulted from our having purchased on some of our holdings of government and other bonds which had risen to high figures, the proceeds being then reinvested in securities yielding better returns.

1924	
New Assurances Paid For Increase $30,075,000	**$137,466,000**
Total Income . . . . . . Increase $15,280,000	**$62,245,000**
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries . . . . . (Total paid since organization, $185,798,000)	**$31,881,000**
Assets at December 31st. . . Increase $64,873,000	**$274,130,000**
Reserves for Unforeseen Contingencies	**$7,500,000**
Surplus Over All Liabilities and Contingency Reserves Increase $4,234,000	**$22,107,000**
Assurances in Force (Net) . . Increase . . . $167,871,000	**$871,636,000**
Policies in force (excluding Group Policies) . . . . 384,113 Employees of firms protected by Group Policies . 30,160	

Dividends to policyholders again increased

The Sun Life ranks amongst the Foremost Life Assurance Institutions of the World

Incorporated 1865 *Began business 1871*

INFECTIOUS ABORTION

A Serious Trouble Threatening Cattle Herds

Sellers Should Be Honest With Buyers—Outside Cows Purchased Need Careful Examination—How to Treat Cows With Infected Animals — Chicken Lice and Mites.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To protect a clean herd from becoming infected precautions must be taken to prevent infected cows from mingling with healthy ones. Suspected animals should be kept isolated until a test of their blood has been made.

If the test results indicate a positive reaction, the animal should not be admitted into the clean herd. As already stated, the disease is generally introduced into a clean herd through obtaining additional cattle from an affected herd. Before purchasing breeding cattle careful enquiry should be made to ascertain if the herd from which they are being obtained is affected. One can sometimes gain a fair idea of this by checking up the number of calves and yearlings with the number of females of breeding age.

Sellers Should Be Frank With Buyers.

As the bases of an honorable transaction between breeders, the buyer has a moral right to receive from the seller a frank answer as to the existence or otherwise of contagious abortion in his herd. The buyer may still further protect himself by having newly obtained pregnant females kept isolated pending a test of their blood or until they calve. By sending blood samples to a suitable laboratory for examination by the agglutination test, a person is acting discreetly. This can conveniently be done and a report received back within a week. The same thing should be done in the case of a bull. In purchasing cattle at public auctions the well-known herds the safest plan is to select only young cattle at weaning age, or not over one year old, and which have not been bred. In all cases where the blood of an animal reacts to the test it indicates that it is infected, and is not a safe animal to be added to a clean herd, but should be excluded, and, if the agreement of purchase will permit, should be returned to the seller or the original owner.

Outside Cows Should Be Carefully Examined.

In event of outside cows being permitted to come to be bred to the bull of a clean herd, they should only be bred providing they are free from vaginal discharge, and service should take place in a small yard or pen kept for that purpose. Needless to say outside cows from doubtful herds should not be allowed to mingle with those of a clean herd, nor occupy the pastures on the premises in order to prevent contamination. Precautions should also be taken in the case of cows from clean herds being sent to another herd to be bred. Likewise precaution must be taken in the case of clean-breeding females being taken to live stock fairs and exhibitions. The precautionary measures which have been described are quite simple and applicable to any herd, and if consistently carried out may prevent infection abortion from entering a clean herd. Should purchase a cow about in a supposedly clean herd, it should be regarded irrespective of excusable circumstances, as being probably the contagious form rather than purely accidental and precautions taken accordingly.

How to Deal With Individual Cows.

In the event, therefore, of any animal aborting in the stable, or at pasture, it should at once be removed from the herd and kept isolated for at least three weeks, or until it has properly cleaned and all discharges have ceased. At the end of ten days from the time of aborting an examination of her blood should be made, immediately after the abortion has taken place the aborted fetus and afterbirth should be safely disposed of by burying deeply in the ground. All of the contaminated bedding and litter should be removed from the stable and burned. The stable walls and stalls up to a height of about six feet, and the floors and gutters should be thoroughly cleaned and washed with a solution of ordinary lye and hot water and then disinfected with lime wash and cresol or carbolic acid, the proportion of one pound of cresol or crude carbolic acid to five gallons of whitewash.—C. D. McGilvray, D. V. Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph.

Food and Strength.

Remember that the food you take one day supplies the strength you put forth the next. It is then a mistake to take a heavy meal on the day of heavy work. The time to take it is the day before.

Wise stablemen know this, and when a horse has a long day's drive before him they give him only what is called a "check feed," a very light meal, to be followed at night with a hearty one.

So there are two good reasons for a man's not eating much on the day of stress. It adds nothing to his strength on that day, and the process of digestion calls the blood to work at the stomach when every ounce of it is needed at the brain.

Just Indorses the Check.

When you see 2t:123, tf34, f2eod, 34pd xyif, wed-sat, medfoc and kindred expressions hitched to the tail of a newspaper article, it is a sign that the editor's motives in running the article were entirely mercenary and he may or may not indorse the sentiments expressed therein.—Emporia Gazette.

Some Observer.

"I'm very glad you never married, auntie."

"Why, my dear?"

"Cos if you had a man to look after like my ma you wouldn't have half so much time to be good to me."—Detroit Free Press.

FIRST WEATHER FORECAST.

Tragedy of an Unheeded Warning—Eighty Ships Wrecked.

Weather forecasts are apt to leave us cold nowadays. Nevertheless it is interesting to recall the first that was ever made officially. This was issued by Admiral FitzRoy, who commanded the Beagle, in which Darwin sailed as naturalist on the now historic survey of the coasts of South America.

FitzRoy, who was born at Ampton Hall, Suffolk, England, entered the navy from the Royal Naval College and in the course of a strenuous career was a member of Parliament for Durham, Conservator of the River Mersey, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, and superintendent of the dockyard at Woolwich. His interest in weather science was well known, and after his election, in 1851, as a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was appointed as Chief of the Meteorological Department then in the Board of Trade. It was while holding this office that he issued his first storm warning, early in the February of 1861.

The warning was that a gale was threatened from the southwest and the northward, and the prediction was verified to the letter. A strong southerly wind was followed by a rise of the barometer, and shipmasters whose vessels lay in the Tyne, Wear, and the Hartlepools concluded that fine weather was coming. They consequently set sail with a splendid fleet of well over two hundred vessels, chiefly coal-laden, and bound for south-country ports.

It was a Friday—and truly an unlucky Friday for them. They had barely got outside when a gale from east-north-east swept down upon them with a fury which not even the staunchest of their craft could withstand. By general agreement, indeed, a more sudden disturbance of the sea had never been witnessed on British shores.

The night of that Black Friday and the following day saw the proud fleet almost annihilated in and around Hartlepool Bay. Over eighty ships were wrecked within the limits of the bay itself. On one small stretch of beach, but a few furlongs in length, more than forty vessels, including several large fine barques, were stranded.

Distressing scenes were witnessed. Peculiarly pathetic was the experience of the brig Eleanor. She was abreast of Whitby Lights when the gale overtook her. She was put about for Hartlepool, as a port of refuge. Just as she was about to run the Saturday a great sea washed away the galley and a quantity of the bulwark, also carrying overboard a London boy named Timothy Sullivan. The lad swam vigorously behind, repeatedly calling in a clear voice, "Eleanor, ahoy! Eleanor, ahoy!" But the fury of the gale made his rescue impossible.

At Whitby itself there happened the most poignant tragedy of any on the Northeast Coast, for twelve out of thirteen of the lifeboatmen were drowned in an attempt to save the crew of the schooner Merchant, of Maldon, which had gone ashore a little to the north of the pier.

FORBIDDEN TO WORK SUNDAY

Ban Placed on Various Tradesmen and Laborers by Old British Laws, Seldom Obeyed.

Now and again we read of a tradesman who, to help his own pocket and oblige certain customers, opens his place of business on Sunday and trades. Some tradesmen have been summoned and fined scores of times, according to London Answers.

The Lord's day observances act forbids—note the selection—any tradesman, workman, artificer or laborer to work on Sunday, except for works of charity or necessity. Further, the above four classes are not to use any boat, or barge, or sell goods, cooked food excepted, under a penalty of 5 shillings.

If a horse dealer sells a horse on Sunday he cannot, in law, sue for its price; but if neither party to the equine transaction is a horse dealer, then the contract is perfectly good!

And if any ordinary trader sells goods on a Sunday in the ordinary way of his business he cannot only be summoned, but if he has given credit he cannot sue the purchaser! If, however, the purchaser keeps the Sunday-bought goods, and afterward—on a week day—promises to pay for them, then he can, on default, be sued.

But—a wonderful act—farmers, attorneys, surgeons, cab drivers, coach proprietors and Jews are exempt.

Why the act, which we see broken in hundreds of places each Sunday, is not often invoked, is because proceedings cannot be taken without the written consent of the chief constable of the district, two J. P.'s, or a stipendiary magistrate.

Many decline to move in the matter. Other wise, tradesmen, workmen, artificers and laborers would have a busy time. Professional men would be exempt.

She Comes No More.

My little friend in the apartment across the hall was a studious pupil who had come to my apartment for a few hints in the execution of her studies when a mutual friend of ours who was known as a chatterbox was seen coming down the street headed for my apartment.

My friend, being more anxious to spend an hour studying than talking, said, "Tell her that I am not here," and hid in a fair sized clothes hamper, expecting the talkative party to leave in a moment or two.

Forty-five minutes passed and to my horror the hidden one sneezed, while in the clothes hamper. I could barely keep from laughing; in fact, a little smile from me seemed to give away the entire proceeding. The talkative friend evidently had discovered the intrigue, for she left immediately, and although this happened some time ago, we have never seen her since.

This certainly was my most embarrassing moment.—Exchange.

EIGHTY YEARS OF HUMOR.

Amusing Stories From "Memories of the Twentieth Century."

A certain bishop had to lay a foundation stone and attend a confirmation on the same day. The first ceremony passed off without a hitch, and the bishop proceeded to the confirmation. The first person to come up to him was an elderly man who was somewhat bald. The bishop laid his hands on the man's head and said, in a loud voice: "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid!"

This is one of the many amusing stories told by Lord Meath in his interesting book, "Memories of the Twentieth Century." Here is another:

Outside the admiral's house at one of Britain's naval ports is a strip of grass on which no one is allowed to walk, except the admiral's cow, which is permitted to graze there. A sentry is posted to keep intruders from trampling on this very private grass. One day the admiral's wife appeared and put the cow on the grass. The sentry immediately turned her back.

"But I'm the admiral's wife," she explained.

"I dare say," replied the sentry, "but you're not the admiral's cow, and you can't pass here."

Lord Meath tells another story concerning a sentry. The incident happened in Ireland when the country was very disturbed. The Lord Lieutenant was staying at the Viceregal Lodge in Dublin, and a cordon of sentries was outside with orders to shoot practically on sight any suspicious characters.

One evening Lord Meath was taking a stroll in the garden. The sentry had seen him once or twice, and therefore, that he was a privileged person. Presently Lord Meath heard a movement in some bushes near at hand. He looked down, and saw his amusement saw the Lord Lieutenant!

"For Heaven's sake, speak to me, Meath!" whispered the great man. "I'm afraid the sentry won't recognize me!" And so in a very loud voice, so that the sentry could hear, Lord Meath invited the Lord Lieutenant to enter his own house.

Lord Meath once had a very witty secretary, Sir Mansfield Cumming. Cumming was one day in a train that was filled with emigrants for Canada. They were in charge of a man who was boasting that each of them had his own particular job waiting for him when he reached the Dominion. Somebody pointed to a very old man among them, and asked what on earth he would be able to find him to do.

"I'll tell you," said Cumming. "A most important duty lies before him. He has to pass in his checks."

The Briton's lack of knowledge of foreign languages is the subject of another story. Two brothers were staying in a French hotel. After dinner one night one brother went for a stroll, while the other sat by the fire and read. They were anxious that the fire should not go out, and so the one who was going out said to the attendant: "Ne laissez sortir ce feu la," meaning to tell him not to let the fire out.

The French for fire is "feu"; "fou" means an idiot. So what the brother had really said was: "Don't let that idiot out!" The attendant took no chances, but locked the door of the sitting-room. When the man inside tried the door and found that he could not get out he began to hammer and shout. The more he shouted the more determined with the attendant to keep him inside. Luckily the other brother returned before any serious damage had been done.

The following "tall" yarn is one of the best in Meath's book:

A sailor on board a ship bound for South America fell overboard. As he fell he caught a rope hanging over the side and managed to climb up through a porthole. He found himself inside the store cabin, and thought he might do worse than stop among all these delicacies. Time passed, and he was written off in the captain's log as drowned.

At the end of three days he came out of the store cabin and lowered himself down the rope into the sea. Then he started to shout until he was heard by the crew of the ship. He approached his messmates for not having rescued him before. He said that he had been swimming after the ship for three days, but had not been able to manage to catch it up! The captain was naturally impressed with this wonderful story, and when they arrived in Brazil took care that in future anybody to a long-distance swimming race with the sailor. The challenge was accepted by the owner of a huge Negro slave, who had a great reputation as a swimmer.

The sailor, of course, had no wish for the match to come off, and so he went secretly to the Negro. "Tell me how many days you mean to swim," said the sailor. "You see, I don't like having to find food, so when I go for a long-distance swim I always carry provisions with me."

This was enough for the Negro, who promptly bolted, and the match never came off.

Simple Foods Are Healthful.

An eminent physician who practiced for many years in the Canadian province of the Punjab, the northwest province of India, whose diet is mainly coarse wholemeal bread, seldom suffers from ill health. A distinguished surgeon recently pointed out that white bread may be one of the causes of cancer and other diseases. The diet of the Punjabis consists of lightly scorched unleavened bread, made from a dough of wholemeal stone-milled unsifted flour about the consistency of cake and shape of our pancakes. This bread is eaten with dal, a sort of pulse, or with curried vegetables. A large quantity of cellulose is taken in the form of raw radishes, sugar cane, and raw fruit. The peasants also drink quantities of milk. With them bread is the staff of life. They have magnificent teeth, and are usually of fine physique.

No Use.

"Do ye ken oaything guid for a cold, Sandy?"

"Ay."

"Weel, mon?"

"Hae ye got the price o' twa Scotch whuskies on ye."

"I hae not."

"Then it's nae use ma tellin' ye."

The Elephant.

An elephant works from the age of twelve to the age of eighty. It can haul fifteen tons, lift half a ton, and carry three tons on its back.

DON'T NEED SCENT

Why Perfumes Are Not Over-Popular in America.

Writer Sees Cause for Congratulation in the Fact That Heavy Artificial Odors Are Not Needed Here, as in Europe.

That the sense of smell is sadly neglected is an opinion expressed every once in a while by those who pride themselves on a highly cultivated olfactory faculty. Just the other day a perfumer complained about the lack of appreciation of the pleasures of smell, especially among Americans.

Well, for our own part, we are glad that Americans are lacking in the cultivation of this most neglected of the senses. We are especially thankful that the men of our race and country almost entirely neglect the use of perfumes.

The perfumer who is making the complaint points out the fact that, while we cultivate the sense of sound, touch, taste, to a certain degree, and the sense of sight, we leave that of smelling practically uncultivated. Well, there is this difference—that the man or woman who indulges her appreciation of odors by wearing perfumes necessarily inflicts these odors on all who come near her. Even the woman who wears bright and clashing colors does not do this, for we can look away—but there is no way of avoiding a perfume. While we breathe we have to use our smelling faculties.

Can't you recall how often your pleasure at the theater and your powers of concentration at church or the lecture have been well nigh destroyed simply because of a nearby perfume? No matter how artistic the perfume may be, if it is kept in a close audience or near to you for long at a time it is sure to become annoying, not to say really sickening.

As a matter of fact one reason why we Americans go in so little for perfumes is because we are of all nations the most free from unpleasant odors. Our cities, our houses, our theaters are sweet to the nostrils compared to the cities and public places of Europe. In Italy, where no one can visit Venice or Florence without being shocked by the smells of the city, one finds a high appreciation of perfumes.

In the Orient, where the faculty of smelling is developed to a fine art, the impression of the city odors is something that the occidental traveler never forgets. The characteristic odors of Bombay, of Calcutta, of Constantinople and Hong Kong, made up of a marvelous complex of mistakes of sanitation, is something that the traveler cannot describe, but the recollection of it is unpleasantly vivid all his life.

For our own part we like the American way best. The most desirable fragrance that we can find in our cities, in our drawing rooms or theaters, is the fragrance of fresh air, air so fresh that it is sweet to the nostrils.

And what can compare with the smells of the country? The pine tree, the fresh-mown hay, the hillside after a storm, the breezes that blow over 3,000 miles of ocean, the apple orchard and the grape arbor? These are the smells that the Americans appreciate and love.—Buffalo Express.

Early Booksellers.

The first bookseller's catalogue in the English language, so far as is known, is one bearing a date of 1593. It was issued by Andrew Haunsoll of Lothbury, England, and contains an elaborate dedication to Queen Elizabeth. The first booksellers in England were not country peddlers, who carried their small stock on their backs, and thus may more properly be called pioneer book agents.

In the course of time some of the more successful hawkers of literature set up small stalls or booths and thus became known as "stationers." This is the origin of the word stationer, now generally applied to dealers in "stationery," which comes to mean writing materials, paper, pens, ink and similar articles. Booksellers in England were for centuries treated as near-criminals and suspected to many superstitions. They were not wholly removed until 1758. The booksellers of both England and America now have powerful associations, the former dating from 1829.

Alike.

Four-year-old John was visiting his auntie. Now, he had not intended staying so long and had not brought the entire change of clothings. So he was much distressed about not being clean.

The afternoon before his uncle was to take him around the corner to the 10 cent vaudeville show he had ever visited. And the comments he made were loud and amusing to the members of the audience around him. But nothing exactly startling was said until a young woman in black tights came on the stage to do some acrobatic stunts. Then his clear little voice called out so that most of the people heard distinctly, "Oh, auntie, she has on a dirty union suit too."

Another Cruise of the Carnegie.

The magnetic survey yacht, Carnegie, during her out of commission at Washington for a year, was fitting out at the end of September for a new cruise (her sixth), to cover a period of two or three years. Her route this time will be mainly the South Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, the ports of call for the year being Dakar, Rio de Janerlo and St. Helena. J. P. Ault is in command.—Scientific American.

Surveying Land.

The art of land surveying owes its origin to the fact that the Egyptians were unable to keep permanent monuments on land which was overflowed every year by the Nile. Under such circumstances it became necessary to have some means of reidentifying the various pieces of land. The instruments and mathematical methods of surveying, with suitable modifications, were used by the Egyptians for land surveying.

ELECTION JOKES AND GIBES.

When the Heckler Upsets and Aids Candidates.

It has been said that hecklers are born and not made. Be that as it may, the successful heckler needs to be a very smart man. The more meek and mild he is in appearance the better. A quietly-spoken, insignificant little fellow is better able to give the impression at a public meeting that the questions he puts to the candidate spring spontaneously from him than a big, hulking, aggressive individual.

What happens is this: When the candidate for Parliamentary honors has come to the end of his speech and question time arrives, the heckler, who is paid by the night or so much per meeting, rises to his feet and puts a question which seems, on the face of it, to be unanswerable. But the candidate grapples with the problem for an instant and then lets loose an answer which completely crushes the questioner. That is what a professional heckler has to do.

Mr. A. Macquisten, K.C. (who was known as the humorist of the House of Commons), was reckoned for his short and easy way of dealing with hecklers, and his retorts were not rehearsed beforehand. When he was contesting the Springburn Division of Glasgow, a shrill female voice asked: "Mr. Macquisten, are you in favor of equal opportunities for men and women?"

"Madam," came the instantaneous reply, "I am. I have often yearned to become a mother."

But it is not always the candidate, or the speaker, who scores. Sometimes honors fall to the genuine heckler, a very different individual from the paid species.

"What is capital?" asked one of a candidate. "My brains," was the prompt reply. "And the, then," replied the heckler, "we might as well give up the idea of the levy!"

When Sir David Asks was opposing Mr. Arthur Henderson in Newcastle, he thundered, in the course of an eloquent speech: "What the people need above everything, ladies and gentlemen, are stable conditions." "I don't think so," observed a poorly-clad member of the houseless brigade; "I've got none now."

A Norfolk Labor candidate was persistently accused by hecklers of possessing little experience of practical farming. At one of his meetings he was hotly repudiating the charge and exclaimed: "Let them tell any one who thinks me shocked by a farm." "Lay an egg," promptly responded the heckler, amidst much laughter.

The nervous, halting candidate is the delight of the heckler. One addressing his first meeting—he was very young and very bashful—said, haltingly: "I may look rather young, but I have been to Africah, to Indiah, to Americah, to Chinah, to——"

"My word," shouted the heckler before the candidate could get further, "you have been for a nice tat-tah."

Some years ago the late Sir Donald MacMaster was addressing an election meeting at Weybridge. To some statement by the candidate a heckler objected, "I don't think!"—a catch phrase of the day.

"No," said Sir David, quietly, "I don't suppose you ever do."

From which it would seem that honors between the heckler and the candidate are easy.

Korean Women.

The quaint country of Korea, or Chosen, as it is now called since it became a Japanese possession, has been passing through trying times in the last few years; but we hear that life is getting brighter there.

The Koreans have a civilization far older than our own, and are proud of their ways and customs. But, like so many Eastern races, they kept their women subjected and until missionaries persuaded them that this attitude, quite apart from religion, was unworthy of a great people. And in the last few years, Korean women have been allowed to take their place in public life.

Ten years ago no Korean girl's friend would ever asked her if she married. No Korean woman was allowed to venture forth from the seclusion of her prison home to buy what she wanted in the shops. No Korean woman was permitted to travel or move freely from place to place.

Now, all this is being changed. There are 5& women's societies in the country, all working for the betterment of their own, and the improvement of national life. Korean women have entered business and the professions, and their lives are their own.

New Portable Furnace.

A recently designed portable industrial furnace is self-contained, requiring no wire or pipe connections as it is moved about to the shop or field. The fuel is kerosene, which is reduced to a gas the moment before being ignited, and is claimed to give a temperature ranging from 2,500 to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, depending on the work. A storage tank supported under the burner on the stand carrying the burner. The capacity is sufficient for a ten-hour shift, in which the ordinary consumption is one gallon per hour and one-half. Air and the oil is supplied to the burner by air compressed to 80 to 90 pounds, one charge of air sufficing for the day's work. The monoxidizing character of the flame permits leaving hot metal in the furnace a long time without damage. The furnace is especially adapted for heating rivets and for hardening tools, but may be useful in many other operations.

War Memorial in China.

At its last meeting the Shanghai war memorial committee considered the various suggestions for a civic memorial to those of the allied armies who served and died in the war, and it was unanimously agreed to erect a cenotaph at the junction of the Bund and Avenue Edward VII. The tram lines will have to be diverted to either side of the memorial. Shanghai architects are to be asked to submit designs for the cenotaph, and presumably they will base them upon home models, with due allowance for local conditions and space at command. Provision will of course be made for a roll of honor, as complete as it can possibly be made. The memorial will be paid for by public subscription, with the possible addition of grants from the foreign and French municipal councils.—North China Herald.

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The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable—When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Remember Trinity Church Anniversary Sunday and Monday, March 8th and 9th.

March 17th — St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid are again serving supper on this date. 11-tf

Brighton Oddfellows will pay a fraternal visit to Argyll Lodge No. 212, I.O.O.F., on Thursday evening next.

The C. G. I. T. Girls of Trinity Church are announced to give a play on Tuesday, February 24th, entitled, "The Spinster's Club."

About forty members of Trinity "Ready Helpers" Class enjoyed a Valentine social on Friday evening last in Trinity school room.

The Canadian Club of the Collegiate Institute held its weekly luncheon on Friday, when Principal Taylor, of Queen's University addressed the pupils.

Mr. Wm. Greer, a life-long citizen of Napanee, passed away at his home on Thursday night. He was stricken with appoplexy on Saturday evening while at supper and his condition was very serious as he was 84 years of age. For many years he was an employee of Light's factory, and was at work up to the day he was stricken. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from his late residence to Riverview vault.

The friends of Sylvester Conners, who was living with his nephew, Charles Conners, up to November 15, 1924, are becomig somewhat alarmed as to his present condition and whereabouts. Mr. Conners was insufficiently clothed to withstand any inclement weather when he was last seen and friends are beginning to fear that he has wandered away and perished in the cold. Anyone having any information will kindly communicate with the Crown Attorney at Napanee, so that the minds of the friends may be set at rest.

I. O. D. E. CONCERT

Under the auspices of the local Chapter of the I. O. D. E., a most attractive and pleasing concert and playlet was presented at the Town Hall on Friday night, it being the occasion of the silver anniversary birthday party. The hall was filled with a most appreciative audience. From 7.45 to 8.30 Black's orchestra played several pleasing numbers, after which the first part of the program was given, consisting of the following numbers: Violin selection, "Valse Bluette," Mrs. Cameron Wilson; recitation, Miss Jean Paul; piano duett, "The March of the Birthday Music" Mesdames Black and Seymour; vocal solo, "Down the Vale," Miss Olive McMillan; vocal solo, "Land of Hope and Glory" Miss Frances Dwyer; vocal solo, selected, Mr. A. F. LaSalle. The program was one of the choicest heard in some time, the applause being very generous, to which the artists responded with encores. A pleasing interlude in the program was the splendid address by Mrs. A. H. Malcolmson, whose subject, "The War Memorial" was listened to with much interest by the large assemblage.

The speaker was introduced to the audience by Mrs. A. T. Harshaw, Regent of the local Chapter, who, in a few words, expressed her appreciation to Mrs. Malcolmson for her kindness in coming to Napanee to address the members of the I. O. D. E. and their friends.

Mrs. Malcolmson, who is a very fluent and pleasing speaker, referred to the sacrifices made by Canada's manhood and womanhood in the Great War, and referred at some length to the loss in Canadian citizenship which Canada had suffered through the loss of so many of her young men. The War Memorial which had been decided upon by the I. O. D. E. was of a spiritual and educational nature and was divided into three parts, namely, 1st. The War Pictures in the schools for the benefit of the children; 2nd, The Bursaries at the schools; 3rd. The Overseas Scholarship.

The speaker gave a minute explanation of the workings of the above and stated that up to date $400,000 had been raising, and as this year 1925 was the silver anniversary of the I.O.D.E., it was expected that the remaining $100,00 would be raised. The speaker on resuming her seat was tendered an ovation.

At the conclusion of the program the orchestra again played several numbers and at the same time light refreshments were served.

The second part of the program consisted of a playlet entitled "Oh, Helpless Man!" the cast of characters being as follows: Raymond Osgood, Mr. Gerald Gleeson; Helen Dawson, Miss Helen Davy; Mrs. Pinchbeck, Miss Beatrice Baughan; the Expressman, Mr. DeVerde Powell.

Portuguese Feminism.

Recently the diploma of doctor of agronomical engineering was for the first time conferred upon a woman in Brazil. The recipient, Maria Adelaide Pinto de Magalianes Quintanilha, is a young woman of Portuguese birth. She comes from one of the most noted of the Iberian families, being a direct descendant, as her name would indicate, of the famous sailor Magellan. Miss Magallanes is the third woman in the family to have received the doctorate, her two elder sisters having been graduated as experts in law and pharmaceutics. She has made a special study of tropical plants and conditions.

Pertinent Query.

Telephone Operator (freshly returned from overseas)—Rock 6666 does not answer.

Voice from Other End—!!?*!!!!!!!

T. O.—Say, Buddy, what outfit were you with?—The Home Sector.

Forests in New England.

The forest area of southern New England is now about 46 per cent of the total land surface. This is equivalent to 1,750,000 acres of forest land, says the American Forestry Association of Washington. The area forested is apparently on the increase. In 1910 the forested area was estimated at 41 per cent, in 1850 as 32 per cent and in the Connecticut portion of the territory in 1820 as about 26 per cent

PERSONALS

Mrs. Albert Bartlett is visiting her son, Roy, in New York.

Mrs. Herbert Daly was in Toronto a few days last week.

Miss Georgie Robinson is visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Edward Kayler is spending a couple of weeks with friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Bell, who has been the guest of Mr. Geo. A. Blewitt, returned to Desmond on Monday.

Mrs. W. J. Doller is spending a few days with friends at Tweed.

M. J. Mullaley, of Detroit, is spending a few days with his brother, Dr. Mullaley, Centre street.

Miss Gertrude Metzler, B.A., of Toronto, spent the week-end at home.

Miss Annie Casey has returned from spending several weeks with Mrs. Allan Davis in Toronto.

Miss Maud Green is spending a month in Syracuse with her sister, Mrs. Kienzle.

Mr. Reginald Wiseman spent a few days last week in Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Chas. Stevens is visiting his son, Chas. Stevens, Jr., at Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. G. P. Carr, Miss Gladys Miller and Mr. Douglas Doller attended the Badminton tournament in Ottawa last week.

Messrs. Alpine Wood and C. A. Wiseman are in Toronto attending a mass meeting of the temperance people in Massey Hall, Toronto, which is being held on the 17th and 18th inst.

Mrs. A. H. Malcolmson, of the I.O.D.E., of St. Catherines, was the guest of Mrs. Harshaw while in Napanee.

Mrs. Fred York is spending a couple of weeks with her sister in Toronto.

Messrs. Arch Greer, Watertown, N.Y., Fred Greer, Oneida, N.Y., and Mrs. Wm. Grant, Toronto, were in Napanee during the illness and death of their father, the late Wm. Greer.

MARRIAGES.

O'Connor—Vilneff—At Grace Parsonage, on Tuesday, February 10th, 1925, by Rev. A. T. Terrill, Robert Jas. O'Connor, to Winnie Vilneff, both of Napanee.

DEATHS

Greer—At Napanee, on Thursday, February 12th, 1925, Wm. Greer, aged 84 years, 2 months, 12 days.

Kimmerly—At Napanee, on Friday, February 13th, 1925, Martha Kimmerly, beloved wife of Mr. James Kimmerly, aged 70 years, 9 months, 5 days.

Lake—At his late residence, 10 Dalton Road, Toronto, Thursday evening, Feb. 12th, 1925, John Neilson Lake, splendid husband of Emily J. Lake, in his 91st year.

Sills—At Richmond, on Sunday, February 15th, 1925, Ibri Baldwin Sills, aged 83 years, 7 months, 10 days.

Switzer—At Westplain, on Friday the 17th and 18thinst. Ann Switzer, aged 62 years, 10 months.

OBITUARY.

The late Clarissa Jane Blewett was born in Greenbush, Ont., Prince Edward County, September 23, 1848, the daughter of Peter Minaker of that place, where she was married on September 10, 1874, to Mr. George A. Blewett, with whom she has resided at Napanee continuously until she passed away on the 4th inst. Mrs. Blewett was the only surviving member of her family of several brothers and sisters, of whom the late Mrs. Davidson, of Picton, and the brothers, David and Callie Minaker, of Cobourg, were best known to citizens of Napanee. Mr. Hoh. Davidson and Mrs. J. H. Porte, of Picton, and Mrs. A. Staples, of Cobourg, are among the surviving nephews and nieces. The late Mrs. Blewett was an active helpmeet of her husband from the time of their marriage until Mr. Blewett sold his business on the Market Square and removed to the home where they have since lived for nearly forty years. Always with a cheerful optimistic disposition she was an inspiration to those with whom she came in contact and especially was she helpful in the work of the Ladies' Aid of Trinity Church, of which she was a valued member, and in the W. C.T.U. Her fine christian spirit was evidenced in all her associations and since the severe accident which crippled her four years ago she has been an example of courage and faith which has been very striking to all who knew her. In fact her whole life, from the knowledge of her circle of friends made by the words of the pastor at the funeral service on Friday last most appropriate when he referred to her as one of the "hcoice souls" in this community. The service at the home was conducted by the Rev. W. R. Tantow of Trinity Church, who spoke feelingly of the wonderful life of the deceased as he had seen it and heard of it from those who knew her best. A large number of relatives and friends attended the service to pay a fitting tribute to their deceased relative and friend and the floral tributes testified to the high regard in which she was held. Mrs. Blewett's place in the community, especially where she gave active service, will be hard to fill.

"Let the word of God dwell in you richly," Col. 3-16; "Draw nigh to God and He will draw nigh to you," Jas. 4-8; "Thou will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee," Isa. 26-3; "I love the Lord, because He hath heard my voice and my supplications," Ps. 116-1; "In God have I put my trust, I will not be afraid what man can do unto me," Ps. 56-11; "This God is our God forever and ever; He will be our guide even unto death," Ps. 48-14.

Father, to Thee, my soul I life,
My soul on Thee depends,
Convinced that every prefect gift
From Thee alone descends.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Have you examined Robinson's $25.00 Blue Serge Suits for Men and Young Men?

THE SPEECH A MAN OR WOMAN MAKES WHEN MAD

does more harm than good.

Anger is always a bad speech-maker.

Brains have been pretty fairly distributed, but bad temper, at times, utterly defeats their proper use.

Almost all wars of nations and of individuals are entered into hastily.

There is only one sensible thing to do with mistakes, and that is to correct them quickly as possible, without smashing each other's faces and bankrupting ourselves financially, as nations or individuals.

"Say—now—listen!"

Our Men's $1.95 Overalls and Smocks in Blue, Black and Striped are Winners.

Out-of-Town Customers Will Find Satisfaction In Shopping by Mail with Robinson's.

WOMEN, BUY YOUR WASHABLE HOUSE DRESSES NOW REGULAR $4.75 LINES FOR $3.39 EACH

These dresses were made by a manufacturer who usually makes higher priced porch and street dresses. Thus the workmanship and finish is beyond reproach, even of the most critical. They are made from a splendid range of imported washable ginghams and come in range of stripe, plaid and checked patterns. Each style shows a variation in trimmings.

Sizes and styles are appropriate for Women's and Misses' day-time wear.

We advise you to choose early.

TO HAND-CLEVER ASSEMBLAGE OF SPRING STYLES IN SILKEN DRESSES, $17.50 EACH

Our Misses' dress department has certainly picked a winner in these clever new frocks. The styles are as much out-of-the-ordinary, as is their price.

They come in slender type styles with shortened sleeves, round and V necks—some beltless—all are originally trimmed as individual frocks should be.

Those who aspire to be well dressed on a limited expenditure, should see these dresses, as they are the best we have offered for years.

Obtainable in shades of Carmel, Rust, Jade, Grey, Navy and Black. Sizes to 38.

FASHION BACKS TAILORED SUITS FOR SPRING A SPECIAL $27.50 EACH

The well-dressed woman this Spring will step out in a tailored suit—of course it must be superbly tailored to possess chic smartness.

Just such a suit you will find in our Suit Section—A new spring range we have just unpacked.

These several styles, with their neat fitting notched collars and low lapels are made from a finely woven wool Poiret Twill.

Coats are lined with good quality Silk Canton, while strappings, insets, pockets and buttons constitute additional trimmings.

Skirts come in wrapped models and shortened lengths.

Obtainable in Navy, Black and Carmel.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

LINEN BATH TOWELS

With extra heavy natural linen nap that will absorb the moisture very quickly. These will out-wear two ordinary cotton towels. Come 22 x 44 inches in size and are very specially priced at $1.75 pair.

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS

In grey Heatherdown are the heaviest and best flannelette blanket made. Ours are guaranteed first quality. Come 66 x 84 inches in size and are specially priced at $2.69 pair. We advise you to stock up at this price.

DOUBLE TWIST SHIRTING

Tillicoultry Demyat double twist Shirting is the most serviceable material for Men's and Boys' wear. It will stand the severe tests in actual wear and constant washing. At 65 cents per yard, it is one of the most economical shirtings to buy.

Comes in striped as well as salt and pepper designs, 29 inches wide. Samples sent on request.

HIGH CROWNS FEATURE NEW STYLES IN SPRING MILLINERY

Women who like to be "first" in choosing Spring wearables will find dozens and dozens of clever hats in our millinery department. These have just been shipped in from our most reliable manufacturers.

High crowns with trimmings on the peak, characterizes these newer hats, which are composed of Silk and Satin or Silk and Straw combinations.

They are now on display. We invite you to see them while they are fresh and new.

Priced from $3.75up.

FOR THE KITCHEN

Egg Slicers only 50c.
Aluminum Milk Bottle Caps, 15c.
Mystic Mitts, 10c.
Steel Wool, 10c.
Aluminum Polish, 25c.
Stove Pipe Enamel and Brush, 25c.
Aluminum Saucepan, 29c.
2-in-1 Shoe Dressing 15c.
Aluminum Dippers, 39c.
Aluminum Jelly Moulds, 25c., 30c., 39c.
Vegetable Brushes, 19c.

FRILLED MARQUISETTE CURTAINS ON SALE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 10 O'CLOCK, $1.19 PAIR.

These Curtains represent the most extraordinary purchase that our curtain department has made in years.

They are made from excellent quality American Marquisette that will give excellent service for many seasons. Each curtain measures 2¼ yards long and 27 inches wide, while deep marquisette frills trims two sides and bottoms of each pair. One pair of tie-backs go with each set.

You'll find these ideal for bedrooms and sun-rooms.

Our quantity is limited to twenty-five pairs—you'll need to be on time to secure your supply. Regularly these are $2.00 values.

NEW SHADES HAVE ARRIVED IN THIS SPECIAL LINE OF FLANNEL—$1.48 PER YARD

A double width Flannel of dependable quality at a very moderate price should be a splendid incentive to early purchasing. Nine rich colorings are now being shown. Cloth is firm and of pure wool. Width 56 inches. Note the wanted colorings: Powder Blue, Old Rose, Brown, Jade, Henna, Grey, Fawn, Scarlet, French Blue.

OUR FINEST QUALITY DOUBLE WIDTH FLANNEL, $1.90 PER YARD

20 COLORS TO CHOOSE FROM

We can safely say that this Flannel is of superfine quality, made from choice Botany yarns. Comparison will prove the superiority of the quality over many so called just as good. Choosing from so many desirable shades will be most satisfactory.

COLORED HANKIES 15C. EACH, 2 FOR 25C.

Ladies' fine mercerized colored Handkerchiefs, half inch. hem, with contrasting stitching and an embroidered flower in corner. These are very special at 2 for 25c.

COLLAR AND CUFF SETTS

White Peter Pan Collars with cuffs to match, in plain Linen or fancy Pique, price 75c., $1.00 sett.

Colored Chambray setts, collar in Peter Pan style, cuffs to match, price $1.00 sett.

KAYSER CHAMOISETTE GLOVES, $1.00 PAIR

A new line of these washable Chamoisette Gloves have just been received. These have one dome fastener, with small flare cuff embroidered in contrasting color. Shades are Grey, Beaver, and Covert. Sizes 6 to 7½.

LADIES' CAPE GLOVES, $2.25 PAIR

Ladies' Cape Gauntlet Gloves, with strap wrist fastening, embroidered points, inseww seams, colors Brown and Grey, all sizes now instock.

ALL WOOL SCOTCH GLOVES

Ladies' all wool Scotch Gloves, with tight knitted wrist, the kind that are warm and comfortable. Colors Sand, Brown, Grey and Heather mixtures. Price 50c., 75c., 79c. pair.

All wool Gloves with gauntlet cuff, colors Sand and Beaver, with stripe cuff, price 79c. pair.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD APPEARANCE

Clothes never pass unobserved—consciously or unconsciously people judge you by them.

It's mighty important—this matter of your appearance—and it's always a matter of satisfaction to know that your clothes are distinctive—that they are made of good materials, in the correct style and well made, and after all they're the cheapest clothes in the end—they wear longer.

We'd like to show you all the newest styles and fabrics for this season—come in and see them—you're more than welcome.

Robinson's Tailoring Department gives you best service.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.
LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.